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NO. 5



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Magazine Chat

"Labor, the National Weekly," which keeps grinding away against the ramparts of reaction, carries an interesting communication from New Zealand. This communication was sent to "Labor" by a correspondent in St. Louis, Mo. The Labor Party of New Zealand has just won a great victory and labor now controls that dominion.

All during the campaign the big business press in New Zealand kept up its barrage of misrepresentation. Every known trick of the trick writers was resorted to. American trade unionists are familiar with all the stunts of the kept press.

The New Zealand correspondent sums it up this way:

"An axiom of British justice has always been a fair trial, but trying measures before evidence has been placed before the country is simply an abuse of a procedure which in the past the press has itself upheld. The day has gone when the press played a powerful part in shaping public opinion. The world comprises millions more thinkers today, and the press is slowly but surely killing its own prestige."

Then the St. Louis correspondent of "Labor" clinches the story with a comment which has meaning for the United States right now. He declares, "This seems to show that the disease affecting the press is a world-wide one, and that in all countries the people are 'on to' the papers owned by the big interests."

Again we say to our readers and to every trade unionist, beware of the daily press. Depend upon your own union publications for information about any situation affecting the economic life of the community.

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Courtesy Christian Science Monitor

PICKETS

*Through the ages a line of march-
ers pass!*

Not soldiers, no, but doers no less.

*The lowly of every generation, I
behold*

Struggling for a better life.

*Long ago, the early Christians
feebly pressed against the
might of Rome.*

*But before them, work was! and
power, and slavery.*

*I behold that first band of toilers,
driven by a dream, who dared
to form a union of their kind.*

The line moves onward.

It reaches back into the past.

It reaches into the future.

Men and women.

In common cause.



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Does State "Regulation" Regulate?

PUBLIC utility customers in the state of New York are paying one and a half million dollars annually more than they should properly pay for their electricity and gas. Such was the finding of New York's recent state investigation into the activities of public utilities. And this must be regarded as a conservative estimate based upon old-time methods of computing fair rates.

The additional \$1,500,000 which consumers pay for electric and gas services provides utility stockholders dividends for the fabulous sum of \$225,000,000 of watered stock—stock representing fictitious, non-existent utility property. The investigators learned that it is quite a common practice for utility stock issues to be based on property which has been written up 100, 200, even 400 per cent above its real worth. Although directly opposed to the public interest, such inflated values have frequently stood undisturbed on the books of public service companies for a quarter of a century or longer.

New York's legislative committee to investigate public utilities began its task of delving into past and present utility operations in April 1934, at the behest of the state legislature. It completed its work in February, 1936. The inquiry was conducted under the able guidance of former Judge John E. Mack, counsel for the committee.

Even in New York, where regulation of public utilities has probably reached its highest pitch of effectiveness in the country, the wily utility companies can still always find new ways of "skinning the cat"—the "cat" being New York's Public Service Commission, whose duty it is to regulate utilities and establish the rates which they may charge their patrons in the state.

Old Method of Rate Fixing

The commission endeavors to fix consumer rates as low as possible, yet consistent with a reasonable margin of profit for the company supplying the service. It has been the custom of the commission in the past to permit utility companies to earn a 7 per cent return on the fair value of their property used in producing the public service. Such property is known as a service company's "rate base."

While the Public Service Commission represents the consumers, utility managers, on the other hand, represent the stockholders. They are chiefly interested in seeing fat dividend checks, garnished

Take New York state, for instance, where a state investigation has recently been completed. Inflated values to the amount of 200 per cent have stood for 25 years. Rates high.

with extra stock issues and served up with juicy bonuses on the side. By catering to the interests of the stockholders, utility managers assure themselves of retaining their own lucrative positions. They have a driving urge, therefore, to constantly increase, or at least maintain existing consumer rates, in order (1) to pay dividends on watered stock, which represents no revenue-producing property itself, or (2) to pay higher dividends on sound stock that might normally be justified.

Since operating companies are allowed to earn 7 per cent on the fair value of their property, consumer rates may be raised, or cuts forestalled, either by increasing the company's rate base or by increasing its operating expenses so as to show a less than 7 per cent net return. The Mack investigation uncovered utilities resorting to every conceivable device for inflating both of these items.

One of the commonest ways of swelling a rate base is to pay exorbitant prices for real estate. The Westchester Lighting Company, a unit of the Consolidated Gas system, required a 200-foot strip of land through Westchester County on which to erect a 132,000-volt transmission line connecting its system with that serving New York City.

To do this the company needed five or six acres of unimproved land, owned by the family of the late State Senator Walter H. Law. What did the company pay for this parcel? It purchased an entire 65-acre field for the round sum of \$80,000. This was equivalent to \$1,200 per acre. From a competent Westchester real estate agent, the utility investigating committee learned that \$500 an acre was the top value of that particular piece of property and that a "For Sale" sign had stood on it for years.

Buy Expensive Land

But \$1,200 an acre was evidently not a high price for land in the estimation of the Westchester Lighting Company. For another strip it raised the ante to nearly

\$2,300 an acre. A top price for this bit of property, the committee found, would have been \$300 an acre. For fractional portions of an acre the company fairly outdid itself by buying at the rate of \$11,000 an acre.

All the land so purchased was charged to "fixed capital accounts" on the company's books. After the exposé by the Mack investigation last year the company transferred part of the cost representing unnecessary land to its "miscellaneous investments" account, where it no longer influences the rate base upon which the company's customers pay.

Another device for inflating a rate base is to write up the value of property through a re-appraisal or, less openly, to pass it around from hand to hand, always boosting its price until it reaches the figure desired. This type of bookkeeping acrobatics is a very effective means of preventing a reduction in consumer rates—for a reduction in rates might mean a reduction in dividends, which would be very sad indeed. By indicating that it has increased its investment in plant and equipment, a company can frequently not only avoid a rate reduction but even force a raising of rates.

Two outstanding examples of this kind of tactics were unearthed from the records of the Westchester Lighting Company. In 1926 the late Benjamin W. Stillwell, then first vice president of the company, purchased for \$70,000 some property in White Plains, N. Y., supposedly on behalf of the Westchester. A few months later he sold the property to the company for \$95,000 pocketing a \$25,000 profit, with the approval of both the company attorney and company appraiser. The appraiser, Mr. William R. Bull, acted as the real estate broker, while the attorney served as attorney to both Mr. Stillwell and the company.

That Bulging Rate Base

Although the property has been used continuously since its purchase as a boarding house, bringing in \$150 monthly in rent, it is still carried in the rate base at \$95,000, thereby costing the company's customers just \$7,000 extra each year.

On Christmas Day in 1924 another piece of property in that neighborhood was sold first to one company for \$50,000 and two months later turned over to the Westchester for \$75,000. Mr. Bull served as realty agent, for fat commissions, in both transactions. A year later, now acting in his capacity as company appraiser,

Mr. Bull revaluated the property, baldly quoting it at \$194,000—a sheer write-up of about 160 per cent. When the New York Public Service Commission undertook to review the company's rate base in 1928, the \$194,000 appraisal was accepted without question.

The Bull appraisal of the Westchester company's property at the end of 1925 was packed with similar write-ups. Land bought for a substation earlier in the year miraculously jumped \$8,000 in value in a few months, thus doubling its original purchase figure. A garage, purchased a year previously for \$32,000 was now listed at \$121,000, a write-up of 250 per cent. A substation bought in 1923 for \$25,000 was appraised, with a 300 per cent write-up, at \$100,000, while a commercial office building, acquired in 1922 for \$16,054, Mr. Bull appraised at \$80,560—a jump of more than 400 per cent.

Accommodating Commission

The Public Service Commission made no real check on the Westchester's claims in its 1928 rate review. Although it did order the company to write off \$13,500,000 from its books, as most obviously representing non-existent property, it granted the company a 40-year period over which to do so. Today rates in Westchester County are still among the highest in the country for almost every class of service.

The efforts of the Westchester Lighting Company to inflate its rate base are the direct result of the watered stock policy which the company has followed since the very first day of its incorporation in 1900. Formed as a merger of 14 small companies, having combined securities totalling \$4,384,550, the Westchester immediately exchanged these for stocks and bonds having a face value of \$14,177,600. In addition to the \$10,000,000 of water thus injected into its capital structure another million was pumped in when the company turned over \$1,126,000 in new securities, plus a substantial sum in cash, to J. P. Morgan's United Gas Improvement Company in return for the cancellation of certain contracts between the two corporations. The contracts were re-instated six weeks later.

In 1904, \$12,500,000 additional water was injected into the company's securities through the organization of a dummy "24-hour corporation." The dummy corporation having no property of its own, existed just long enough to issue \$12,500,000 in first mortgage bonds and immediately merged with the Westchester. Altogether over \$23,000,000 in watered stocks and bonds were issued by the company during the first four years of its existence. To create the necessary book-keeping balance, fixed capital accounts (supposedly representing investment in plant and equipment) were written up by an equal amount.

Glad Work of Appraisal

The Westchester Lighting Company was by no means the only corporation which the utility investigating committee found to have written up its capital ac-

count. In 1922 the Long Island Lighting Company had the property of the Nassau Lighting Company appraised prior to its purchase of that concern. The utility investigating committee reports:

"A Mr. August Parshall proceeded to the glad work of appraising its properties, which prior to his appraisal amounted to \$2,857,496 in its fixed capital accounts, and after Mr. Parshall's happy intervention were written up to \$4,571,847 or an increase of \$1,714,351. In addition the reserve for depreciation was decreased from \$651,851 to \$425,000 or a decrease of \$226,851. Combining both adjustments, we discover a net write-up of \$1,941,202. * * * If the write-up is permitted to stand, the company, assuming a 7 per cent return, will assess the consumers slightly less than \$140,000 a year for the dubious pleasure of watching its bookkeeping legerdemain."

Other property, assessed at only \$670,000 for taxation purposes, and purchased by the Long Island Lighting Company for \$1,500,000 is carried on the company's books for rate-making purposes at \$4,000,000.

In the case of the General Development Corporation the moving spirits, Floyd L. Carlisle and Roy K. Ferguson, decided that it might be a profitable step to inflate the value of that corporation's physical assets by \$3,600,000. The write-up was split equally between (1) the corporation's investment in a subsidiary's securities and (2) certain of its land and water rights. These two items magically rose overnight from costs of \$222,500 and \$628,528, respectively, to book values of \$2,022,500 and \$2,428,528, respectively.

The Rockland Light and Power Company had its properties appraised at the close of 1931 by a Mr. E. J. Cheney, whom the utility investigating committee describes as "an engineer who performs prodigies of public service for the Associated Gas and Electric Company." Prior to Mr. Cheney's inspection the Rockland valued its properties at about \$19,750,000; thereafter at \$30,250,000—an increase of \$10,500,000.

Inflation Goes On

An example of how this \$10,500,000 inflation was attained is found in the history of the company's Cuddebackville hydro-electric plant. This plant was originally purchased for \$100,000 and subsequent improvements not exceeding another \$100,000 were added. But the property is now appraised at \$1,000,000 or 400 per cent above the actual investment.

Profits from utility capital write-ups do not always go to utility companies. Frequently they devolve upon banks, privately owned security houses and other non-utility organizations. Consider the firm of F. L. Carlisle and Company. Mr. Carlisle is the dominant figure in the powerful Niagara-Hudson system.

In 1935 the F. L. Carlisle and Company formed a syndicate with three other companies. Two were public utilities and one a paper company. All were closely affiliated with the Niagara-Hudson system. Carlisle and Company, as syndi-

cate manager, purchased certain water-power sites, transmission line right-of-way and timberlands in St. Lawrence County, New York. It paid \$239,430 for the property and wrote it up to \$1,100,000 immediately. It then sold the timberlands to the paper company and the power sites and right-of-way to the two power companies for a total of \$1,150,000. Of the \$910,000 odd profit accruing to Carlisle and Company, \$215,142 was in cash and the rest in the form of 30,000 shares of common stock in the Power Corporation of New York, one of the syndicate members.

At another time Carlisle and Company received a \$950,000 cash profit, plus control of the Oswego River Power Corporation, through manipulation during the organization of the latter company.

Carlisle's paper companies benefited to the tune of \$6,402,000 in 1922 when the Power Corporation of New York was formed in order to separate the paper making from the power production activities of the Carlisle interests.

Never Retire Property

In addition to purchasing property at exorbitant prices and to adopting pure, unadulterated write-ups, utilities know a third remunerative device for inflating their capital accounts. This method resolves itself simply into the axiom, "Never retire property from service."

No matter how obsolete the equipment nor how long ago abandoned, a utility manager is loath to write it off from his rate base until forced by regulatory authorities to do so. Frequently consumers pay returns on plants for decades after they no longer have the remotest possibility of ever again being used or useful for public service.

In the files of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, the investigators came across two memoranda concerning 29 antiquated electric busses, representing an original investment of \$102,000. The first memorandum written by the general superintendent of transportation to one of the vice presidents, stated, "The batteries of these vehicles have outlived their usefulness, and as the vehicles stand they could only be disposed of at junk value."

Attached to the note was the following reply, dated May 19, 1933:

"Dear Colonel: We are of the mind that under present conditions the above stated investment should remain undisturbed, and that, if it becomes necessary, you can defend on the witness stand its inclusion as a part of the rate-base on the ground that the equipment is retained for emergency service, *when, as and if needed.*" (Italics ours.)

The People's Gas and Electric Company of Oswego, N. Y., includes in its rate-base at \$432,000 an abandoned hydro-electric generating plant. A note from the company's officers to its engineers suggested, "It might be deemed advisable to operate the plant for a couple of weeks each spring in order to show some output and a justification for keeping the investment on the books of the P. G. & E. Co." Since 1934 the plant

has generated an insignificant amount of current each year.

The same company purchases all of its gas from the Syracuse Lighting Company. In 1932 the Syracuse sold it a decrepit gas holder (then having a salvage value of only \$17,000) for \$59,500. It is now listed in the People's rate base at \$147,300. Subsequently reports began to show that nearly one-third of all the gas which the People's purchased was unaccounted for. In 1934, when the company finally got around to investigating its gas losses, its engineers discovered 510 lineal inches of leaking seams in the crown of that holder alone, with many more inches in the mains.

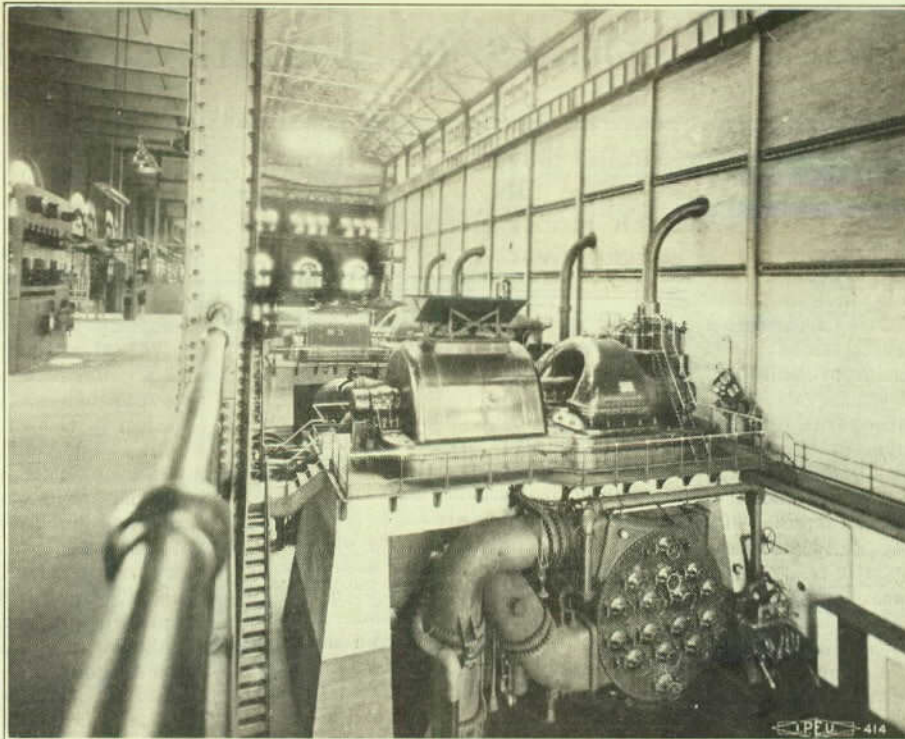
That Storage Trick

Another trick for keeping unnecessary facilities on the books of a company, long after their usefulness is past, is to pretend to find a new use for them. The commonest procedure is to scatter a few loose pieces of seldom needed equipment somewhere in or about the plant and then to claim that it is necessary as storage space. It apparently makes little difference if the company has all the storage space it could possibly need elsewhere.

The Westchester Lighting Company carries at least \$1,500,000 of facilities not used or useful for public service in its rate base. The storage of a few old meters on one floor of an abandoned gas plant in Yonkers costs the company's patrons the tidy sum of \$100,000 a year. Consumers pay just \$22,622 annually for another obsolete gas plant in New Rochelle. We have already seen that the residential property in White Plains, purchased with a \$25,000 rake-off to Mr. Stillwell, nets the company \$150 a month in rental as a boarding house, but costs consumers \$7,000 annually in service rates.

A Lineman's Locker Room

The placing of a few cabinets in an abandoned shed and the scattering of a few poles about the grounds converts a deserted property in Pleasantville, N. Y., into a "poleyard and linemen's locker room." Real estate purchased for the erection of a sub-station—which has never been built—is still used as residential property, but adds \$141,000 to the rate base. The public utility investigating committee unearthed other similar cases by the score.



A POWER HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Courtesy New York Central Lines

Turning now to methods of inflating operating expenses so as not to show too large a net return upon the investment, we discover that utility managers have been equally ingenious in this direction. The charging against local operating expenses of magnificent charitable donations, of club dues for strategically placed members in social organizations, of the costs of disseminating utility propaganda and of conducting "good-will campaigns"—such practices are but small fry among a hundred devious devices. Here the holding company swings into full play.

It seems to have become quite a habit for holding companies to allocate their own expenditures to their subsidiaries, whether the latter have any connection with expenses or not. This at once relieves the former of their burdens and inflates the expense account of the latter. Electric and gas customers have paid millions of dollars of holding corporation outlays, which had been pro-rated and charged to the operating expenses of their local utilities.

Of all the myriads of schemes, however, through which a holding company may milk its operating subsidiaries, at the consumers' expense, certainly the service contract is the most glorious.

Once a holding corporation—or an affiliated "service company," specifically organized for the purpose—imposes a contract upon an operating utility, it is in a position to syphon off the latter's profits through fat fees for performing miracles of management, engineering, accounting, financing or similar benefits on its client's behalf. Like a holding company it is almost entirely free from public regulation.

Frequently the service agencies are privately owned by the dominating spirits of the controlling holding corporations—

such figures as Floyd L. Carlisle of the Niagara-Hudson and the Consolidated Gas of New York systems; E. L. Phillips, of the Long Island Lighting Company; and last but far from least, the ill-famed Howard C. Hopson, of the Associated Gas and Electric system. The operating utility often has neither a voice in the necessity, nor knowledge in the value of the service to be performed for it.

In 1930 alone the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation paid over \$1,000,000 in fees to the Associated Gas and Electric Company and to Hopson's private firms. The utility investigation revealed the real value of these

services not to have exceeded \$250,000. Through their contractual arrangements, Mr. Hopson's privately owned companies garnered nearly \$8,500,000 between 1929 and 1933 from various Associated Gas and Electric subsidiaries.

We have already seen some of the transactions of Mr. Carlisle's private companies. Through E. H. Phillips and Company, Mr. Phillips was able to pay himself dividends totalling \$5,000,000 over the period 1913 to 1933, although his original investment had been only \$50,000—1 per cent of this sum.

"It has frequently been noted," the investigating committee mildly remarks, "that where one or two individuals dominate the control of a company's stock, the company is administered and its policies shaped by the personal interests of its principal stockholders." The committee, we believe, has an extraordinary gift for understating.

In view of the prevalence of capital write-ups, the flagrant wasting of consumers' money on the purchase of useless property at exorbitant prices, the retention of obsolete equipment in the rate base, the insidious draining of utility profits off to service and holding companies, the passing of holding corporation expenses back to operating utilities and the deliberate inflation of operating costs through innumerable other devices, we ask, how can the average stockholder, how can the consumer, how can the regulatory authority gain anything even approaching a true picture of a public utility's capital structure or fiscal status from a scrutiny of its published annual statements?

Theoretically, the stockholder is responsible for the integrity of utility management. Actually, with annual reports

(Continued on page 226)

Employment Aspects of Farm Resettlement

Editor's Note: The Resettlement Administration has extended aid to more than 7,000 farm families. It loans money for planting. It also has engaged in construction. Its labor policy has been regular, as this article shows.

ORGANIZED labor is, in a number of ways, concerned with the program of the Resettlement Administration. Its program of building construction and land conservation is just now getting into full operation, and will result in the employment of a considerable number of skilled building mechanics, particularly in its construction program. The Resettlement Administration has already fully demonstrated that in its program it recognizes the importance of close co-operation with organized labor.

The program of the Resettlement Administration consists of four major activities. The first, and most important in terms of money allotments, is the rehabilitation of the farming activities of hundreds of thousands of farmers who have seen hard times during the last several years. This activity consists of advising farmers in the better use of their farm lands, in the development of new crops, the redistribution of crop acreages, and better farming methods; and of extending loans, preferably on the basis of co-operation in a community program, for the purchase of better live stock, of more efficient machinery, or of other farm equipment, and for the establishment of better purchasing, producing and marketing methods. This activity does not involve the employment of labor, and creates no peculiar labor relationships.

The second activity is the establishment of economically sound farmsteads on good farm lands for farmers now cultivating poor lands. On these farmsteads the Resettlement Administration builds good homes, with modern equipment, good barns, terraces and drains the land, preserves forests on non arable areas, starts cover crops where they are needed, and builds connecting roads.

The third activity is also devoted to the better utilization of rural lands. The Resettlement Administration has purchased several million acres of poor

Relief moves in more than one direction. Rural relief connects with rural electrification and co-operatives.

farm lands or cut-over timber lands that have been and still are subject to costly erosion, and is adapting these lands to uses which will preserve such natural values as are left in them, and which will prevent the occurrence of floods and dust storms and will preserve water levels in dry areas.

The fourth major activity of the Resettlement Administration concerns urban people. This consists of a demonstration of a more wholesome kind of housing. It is based on the desire of city people, already indicated in the development of city suburbs, to have more space, with more trees and grass, surrounding the houses in which they live. On this basis, the Resettlement Administration has purchased several thousand acres of land near four large cities, and is building carefully planned suburban communities, provided with all of the advantages of city living, but planned to give privacy and freedom, space and fresh air, and the privileges of country life to city workers with moderate incomes.

Practically all of the homes built by the Resettlement Administration will be equipped with plumbing facilities, and with electrical wiring. In its rehabilitation program, the Resettlement Administration will encourage farmers to install wiring in their houses, and to form co-operative groups which, with

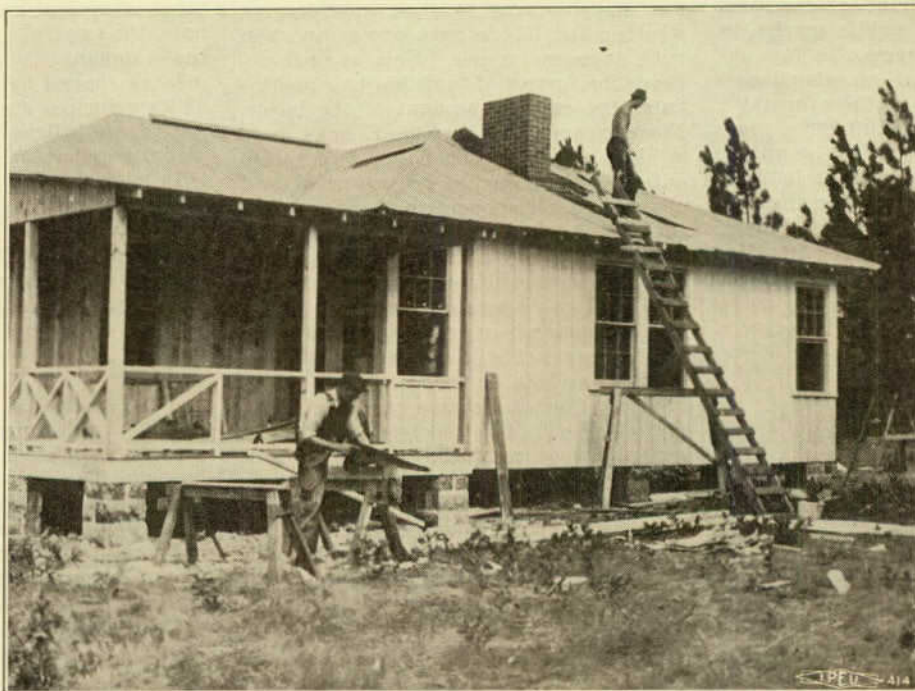
the aid of the Rural Electrification Administration, can secure electrical current for their homes. It is expected that all rural communities developed by the Resettlement Administration will secure electric current through co-operative purchases. The suburban homes, of course, will be wired for electricity, and will receive current from the city electric supply.

The Resettlement Administration's program has another interesting relationship to the rural electrification program. The development of better methods of farming and the extensive land use adjustment program will, if continued and completed, have an important effect on the flow of water down rivers which supply hydro-electric current. Such a land conservation program will conserve water supplies and regularize the flow of water. This will reduce the costs of hydro-electric developments, and will make operation of such developments much more economical.

In all of its operations relating to employment, the Resettlement Administration acts under the regulations established by President Roosevelt and the Works Progress Administration, pursuant to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Resettlement Administration has, however, from the beginning of its program recognized that when a well-established wage scale exists in a community it must be protected. It has, through its labor relations division, made thorough investigations of wage and labor conditions in every community in which it has proposed to undertake building construction, and has established labor standards in accordance with conditions found to prevail thereabouts.

The Resettlement Administration also recognizes local union regulations and customs. Employees on its projects are informed that they are free to organize and that they may be represented in their relationships with the project management by their organizations. Project officials are expressly forbidden to practice discrimination because of union membership or union activity. The machinery set up by the Resettlement Administration



Not all slums are in cities. Rural resettlement is warring on farm squalor.

(Cont. on page 225)

There's Something New Under the Sun

WOULD you, dear reader, prefer to pick up a book with an attractive cover, good paper, beautiful and legible type and striking illustrations, or a dull, drab pamphlet on old yellow paper carrying its message in illegible type?

The government of the United States appears to have discovered the value of eye appeal in its publications. We refer to a book entitled "Little Waters, Their Use and Relations to the Land," authored by H. S. Person and published by the Rural Electrification Administration in co-operation with the Resettlement Administration.

This book marks a change in government attitude toward publications. It is beautiful throughout but this does not lessen but rather increases its substantive value. "Little Waters" carries a general theme. The theme is that man's life depends upon the land. If the land is to be productive, there must be the right balance between the forces of soil, water and air. This is a theme that touches the very important question of food. It reaches into the problem now being dramatized by dust storms, floods and crop limitation.

The electrical worker at work upon the skyscraper may not feel just now he is concerned with the question of "Little Waters," but he is, whether he knows it or not. We believe that the message of this book is so important to every citizen that we are printing herewith the foreword:

LAND AND MAN

If the land perish, how shall man survive?

*Against the wooded hill it stands,
Ghosts of a dead home staring
through
Its broken lights on wasted lands
Where oldtime harvests grew.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.*

The successors of Columbus beheld a continent of abundance beyond their fondest dreams—a continent rich in land, minerals, and water; in fertile soils, timber, game, fish and furs. They believed these things to be inexhaustible, and generally their descendants still cling to that belief.

Yet today fur-bearing animals and fish are to be found in quantities only in the more remote localities; and mere fragments remain of the great pine and hardwood forests of the North Atlantic and Central states.

But you say, there remain the rich soils and the waters! We can no longer afford to be so confident, for there is something wrong, ominously wrong, about these also.

The rains and the snows still come as of old, but often their waters are returned to the seas more quickly, and without our receiving more than a fraction of the benefits they have to offer.

A government publication with "eye" appeal. "Little Waters" more attractive than average novel. Back to first things.

And in many places these waters now flow off the land in such a manner that rich deposits of topsoils are being washed into the rivers and the oceans, or blown away for lack of moisture, out of reach and use by man.

Many believe that another century of present trends would leave the United States unable to maintain the agriculture on which her civilization rests; that the United States is not a "permanent country," and is on the way to join decadent parts of China and Asia Minor, once opulent and magnificent, but now stripped of their fertile soils and buried in the dust of destructive exploitation of resources; that if something effective is not done within a generation, it will be too late over numerous large areas, for this earth disease, like some human diseases, can never be cured if neglected during the early stages.

The soil-erosion specialists tell us that the dust storm of May 11, 1934, swept 300 million tons of fertile topsoil off the great wheat plains; that 400 million tons of soil material are washed annually into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi River; that generally water and wind erosion together each year remove beyond use three billion tons of soil.

They find that 100 million once-fertile

acres of farm land—equal to Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, and North Carolina combined—have been essentially destroyed for profitable farming; that another 125 million acres are seriously impaired; and that another 100 million acres are threatened—all belonging to the best farm lands of the United States.

And further, that the present annual money loss to land owners and to the nation is not less than 400 million dollars each year; that the annual rate has been increasing; that the cumulative loss may be conservatively stated as already not less than 10 billion dollars; and that, if the wastage is not stopped, in another 50 years the cumulative loss will reach the staggering figures of 25 or 30 billion dollars, equivalent to a loss of \$4,000 on each and every farm in the United States.

This is not a loss of income the flow of which can be resumed, but of assets that cannot be recovered, for it takes nature centuries to make the equivalent of the top soil which has been swept away—at the rate in some places of three to six inches in a single season.

In his ruthless exploitation of land and water resources man has violated basic arrangements in a manner which nature will not tolerate.

Through countless centuries there has been built up a balanced, fruitful relationship among waters, soils, grasses and forests. Each dependent on and helpful to the others, they have learned to work together, through physical, chemical and biological processes, to create and maintain a continent of abundant useful resources for the habitation and sustenance of man.

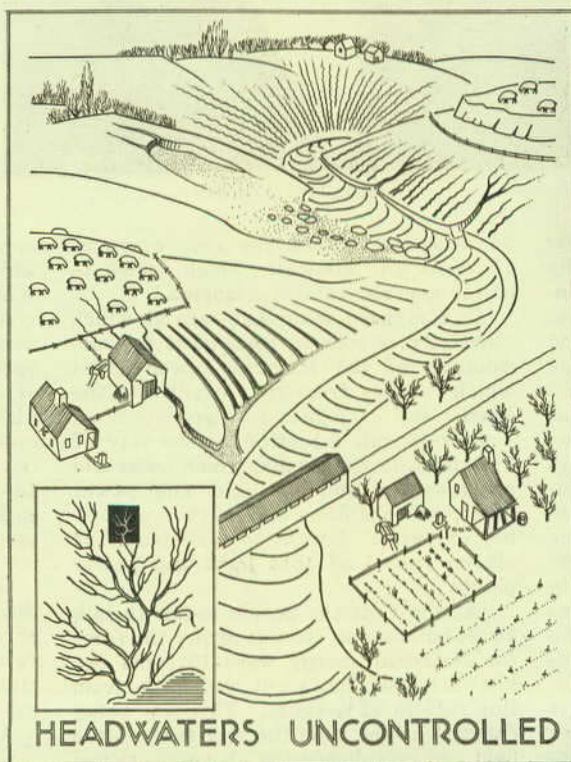
Then came the settlers—vigorous, keen and intelligent with respect to matters of the moment, but unforeseeing and destructive with respect to matters of the future. Unwittingly, for present gains they sacrificed the birthright they believed they were actually increasing for their descendants.

Blindly and ruthlessly they shattered that balance of Nature's forces which created and maintained the land and water resources that they assumed would last forever.

Impoverishment of these resources, in part by unwise selection for use, in part by improper methods of use, has become a real danger.

This danger is a vital concern of everyone. It is as significant to merchant, manufacturer and banker as to those who work immediately on the land. Nature's gifts are the basis of all economic life. All conversion and interchange of goods rest on the application of human activity to the earth's materials. This is the basic reality.

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Value of Municipal Ownership Revealed

By GEORGE W. NORRIS, U. S. Senator

SCIENTIFIC ingenuity has demonstrated that in the electrical world, where electricity must be distributed and must be used at the time it is generated, and on account of the peculiar and various uses to which it is put, it naturally follows that to get the most economical results we must have monopoly.

* * *

But my contention has always been if that monopoly were turned over to private parties for private gain, the people would not get the benefit of reduced rates. In other words, when electricity becomes common in every home, as it will, and as necessary as water to drink, if we are subjected to the will and wish of a giant monopoly that reaches from the Canadian boundary to the Gulf of Mexico and from ocean to ocean, we will in reality, to a great degree, be slaves. We will be subject to the will and the wish, the whim and the caprice of a monopoly, the magnitude of which stretches the imagination to comprehend.

* * *

I am going to demonstrate, I think, that even municipalities scattered in different parts of the country have brought to their people by municipally owned plants the cheapest electricity that is enjoyed anywhere under the United States flag, cheaper than anywhere else in the world except in Ontario, Canada, where they not only have municipal operation but they have a wholesale operation, so that they have a giant power scheme that covers the entire Province.

* * *

I think I ought to read at this point part of a letter that I have received from James M. Proctor, of Scottsboro, Ala. I will read only a part of the letter, but he says:

"We are supplied with electricity by the Southern Cities Power Co., with principal offices in Shelbyville, Tenn. I am informed that the current is generated by a lock and dam upon the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga. It is brought to us by transmission lines from that point, about 100 miles. It is my understanding that this company only supplies three towns in Alabama—to-wit, Stevenson, Scottsboro and Bridgeport—all in Jackson county and all located along the route of the transmission line above referred to. For the use of current in residences these three Alabama towns are charged 11 cents per kilowatt for the first 50 kilowatts. For the next 50 kilowatts we are charged 9 cents per kilowatt, and all over 100 kilowatts is charged for at the rate of 6 cents per kilowatt. Thus 94 kilowatts cost the

Great cities of the United States demonstrate practicability of city-owned plants.

consumer \$9.46. All of this current, it will be remembered, is generated by water power from the Tennessee River. In other words, the consumer must use

rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic service and an 80-cent minimum instead of \$1 with a top rate of 4 cents for power ranging down to as low as 1.2 cents. This, it will be observed was a little more than half what had been charged before the city entered the field, and at the same time the service in those days was not what the service is today or since the city established its electric utility."

* * *



SENATOR NORRIS

The first year the municipal plant lost \$5,463.71. The next year they lost \$12,525.63. They lost money for two years. The next year, however, they made a profit of \$1,261.49—that was the year 1908-1909—and they have made a profit every year since. It went up to \$8,000 the next year, then to \$17,000 the next, to \$18,000, to \$23,000, and so on until in 1923-1924 the surplus profit of that municipal plant was \$297,223.33, with rates which, while not as low as they will be able to have them there, are away below what they ever dreamed of getting them when they were subject to the control of a privately owned plant generating and distributing for profit. They are paying something always towards the amortization of their investment, and eventually they will have it free of debt and have no expense but maintenance.

A good illustration of what has been accomplished in municipally owned generating and distributing plants is afforded by the city of Seattle, in the state of Washington. I have a letter here written to me by Mr. J. D. Ross, the superintendent of lighting in that city, and I want to read from it just a little:

"It will be of interest to you to know that the Stone and Webster Co., which opposes us here" [The Stone and Webster Co. are the owners of a private system that was in operation before the municipal plant was put in, and is still in operation] "filed as their cost, exclusive of interest charges and depreciation, \$1,502,158.41 for the serving of 39,795 customers in the Seattle District—that is, King County—while our cost only amounted to \$1,309,862.33 for serving 83,228 customers; that is, \$200,000 less to serve twice the number of customers."

Compare those figures and see whether there is any consolation in the claim that private operation, with a beautiful private initiative, has advantages over the municipal plant, properly managed and properly operated.

Again, in these charges made by the

(Continued on page 226)

94 kilowatts before the rate averages 10 cents per kilowatt, which seems to be the average rate in Alabama."

As compared with that rate at which electricity is sold to consumers by subsidiaries of the Electric Power Trust which reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and even into foreign countries, I want to call attention to the city of Pasadena, in California, which owns and operates a municipal light and power plant, and has done so for quite a number of years. I want to read from the official report of that light and power plant:

"At the time the people began to talk about building an electric utility the rates for electrical energy were 15 cents per kilowatt hour, but a cut was made from this rate to 12½ cents. This was being charged at the time the city entered the field and established the above-mentioned

Vast Entertainment Project Underway

WORLD affairs appear to be a routine business in the United States.

An electrical exposition of unique type which will attract visitors from all over the world to the United States is underway as a part of the World Power Conference to be held in Washington in September. This is a series of "demonstrations", personally conducted tours, designed by Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the World Power Conference's executive committee, which have never been held before as a feature of this noted conference.

Washington will be the radiating center of the unique exhibits during the week of September 7. Already there is evidence that this type of entertainment is attracting a wide appreciation in foreign countries. The American national committee on the World Power Conference has had representatives in South America and in Europe personally describing the features of this year's conference. The European representative is Dr. Harlow S. Person who met national power committees in 13 European countries. He visited among France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium.

The British nation will send 100 delegates on the Queen Mary and the French delegation will likely number 50 persons. These will include power experts, engineers, heads in vast power interests and economists. An equal response is reported from South America.

As a part of the program of demonstrations a special train will carry guests as far west as Boulder Dam on an excursion fare basis. A similar journey will be made to the Tennessee Valley. There will be tours to the great electrical centers in Schenectady and Pittsburgh. There will be special exhibits in Washington of all the newer electrical appliances, equipment, gadgets, so that if any delegate chooses to view the program in television, he can be directed to such and such a building where such demonstration is taking place. Air-conditioning will be on view and in this wise the gigantic electrical exposition will be carried on on a laboratory basis.

One of the features of the exposition will be a model farm, completely electrified. This farm is a plot of 300 acres about 20 miles from the nation's capital. All the buildings, including the residence, will be wired in the most approved fashion and every opportunity will be presented to show what advances can be made in rural electrification in this country. The model farm will be wired under the jurisdiction of the Harry Alexander contracting firm.

Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the American Federation of Labor will be present at the World Power Conference. President Tracy and Charles L. Reed,

World Power Conference will develop "demonstrations" to relieve serious discussion. Delegations from abroad large.

assistant to the president, will represent the Brotherhood. William Green and G. M. Bugniet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will represent the American Federation of Labor. M. H. Hedges, director of research, is on the American committee of the World Power Conference. The International Brotherhood of Electrical



Workers is making plans to have an effective exhibit on view at some convenient place during the World Power Conference.

The entertainment side of the world program must not obscure the serious intent of the conference. Hitherto these conferences have been designed for the participation of experts alone. The American conference will make an appeal to the laymen. The program is elaborate. In general, it deals with national power economy. Its principal sections are:

1. Physical and statistical basis.
2. Organization of the fuel industry.
3. Organization and regulation of electric and gas utilities.
4. National regional plan for most efficient utilization of natural resources.
5. Special problems of regional planning.
6. Rationalization of distribution.
7. Natural power and resources policies.

Will Appeal to Layman

A departure is made in this program somewhat, inasmuch as it is conceived as not merely a convention for technicians,

but one that will appeal to laymen as well.

The program has not shrunk from controversial topics. In section 3, the question of public regulation of privately-owned gas and electric utilities is expected to be treated. Relative to this last topic, the program suggests that papers on the subject of public ownership should treat the relationship between public and private operation from these standpoints: The maintenance of private initiative versus public social responsibility; economic advance in terms of lowest consumer costs and the different distribution of benefits and costs between consumers and others which the two systems afford.

Another question of prime importance deals with national and regional planning in their relation to the conservation of natural resources. The question of the relationship of water power generation and coal generation is also up for discussion. Rural electrification is treated.

The papers thus far announced are as follows:

1. "Power Resources, Development and Utilization," Central Statistical Board.
2. "Trends in the Utilization of Power Resources," Dr. Harlow S. Person, consulting economist.
3. "Internal Use of Statistics," Central Statistical Board.
4. "Production and Distribution of Coal and Coal Products," Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, in collaboration with National Coal Association.
5. "Production and Distribution of Petroleum and Its Products," Joseph E. Pogue, consulting engineer, American Petroleum Institute.
6. "Production and Distribution of Gas," Judson C. Dickerman, Federal Trade Commission, American Gas Association.
7. "Organization of Private Electric and Gas Utilities," Robert E. Healy, member of Securities and Exchange Commission, and James F. Fogarty, president, North American Co.
8. "Public Regulation of Private Electric and Gas Utilities," James C. Bonbright, trustee, New York Power Authority, and William E. Mosher, Syracuse University, and John E. Zimmermann, president United Gas Improvement Company.
9. "Organization of Publicly-Owned Utilities," E. F. Scattergood, general manager, Bureau of Power and Light, city of Los Angeles.
10. "Planning for the Conservation of Natural Resources," Stuart Chase, economist, and W. S. Finlay, Jr., president, West Penn Electric Co.
11. "Conservation of Coal Resources," U. S. Bureau of Mines.
12. "Conservation of Petroleum and Natural Gas," U. S. Bureau of Mines.

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Fundamental Philosophy of Air-Conditioning

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E. Member I. R. E.

ONE of the cute sayings of a great writer responsible for many nuggets of wisdom during a prolific literary career, no longer holds true today. When Mark Twain remarked that everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it, he did not anticipate the air-conditioning art and industry. He lived in an age when one sweltered in the summer and shivered in the winter, with comfort and efficiency correspondingly impaired. But all that is now changed. Today man-made weather is available for home, store, factory and public building. And in every promise of a returning prosperity, this new industry is heavily counted on as a contributing factor.

To the electrical worker, air conditioning means another important field for his efforts. For the basis of this new art is largely electrical, calling for electric motors to drive the blowers, compressors and pumps, delicate controls for regulating purposes, and a considerable amount of wiring. Hence the time arrives when we must be generally familiar with this latest art and industry.

No single individual has done more to promote air-conditioning than Willis H. Carrier, chairman of a corporation bearing his name. Hence your writer sought the ideas of Mr. Carrier on the broad subject, and we are mainly indebted to that authority for much of the following data.

To Mr. Carrier and others who have spent the major portion of their mature lives in the production and control of artificial climate, the present interest and activity in this field is most gratifying. For almost a quarter century the pioneers in air-conditioning have been at work developing principles and devices, but it is only in the past few years that equipment has been made available for the home and even individual room, quite as well as for the largest buildings and halls. Of even greater importance is the acceptance of the air-conditioning idea by various industries, as an essential factor in efficient production. From the making of chocolates during warm weather, to the production of fine textiles, and again to delicate electrical devices such as condensers during excessively humid spells, air-conditioning spells the difference between success and failure, or normal activity and temporary shutdown. The list of different industries using air-conditioning runs into the many hundreds, while industrial installations total many thousands.

Necessary in Manufacture

No modern textile mill is without some form of humidification or air-conditioning. Cigar and cigarette factories are also almost universally so equipped, otherwise they would find it impossible to accomplish the high rate of machine pro-

Man-made weather industry promises to play a leading role in the ongoing electrical industry.

duction through which more than a 100,000,000,000 cigarettes and some 17,000,000,000 cigars are produced annually in the United States. Over 300 theatres are enjoying man-made weather. Some 20 department stores enjoy artificial weather. Numerous hotels, banks, retail stores, restaurants, office buildings and other institutions have made themselves more attractive to patrons by featuring solid comfort in summer and winter alike. And the surface is hardly scratched!

But what do we mean by the term "air-conditioning?" The term is too often loosely defined to mean what the reader commonly takes it to mean. The old-fashioned pot-bellied stove was an air-conditioner of sorts. It heated the air if it did nothing else. Likewise the electric fan, which churned up the stale air. Therefore, what we should say when we refer to the modern science of artificial climate is "complete air-conditioning." For, control of any of the variables that constitute the physical characteristics of air is *partial* conditioning, but only complete control of all factors is *complete* conditioning.

There are three physical properties of air which we must control to provide completely conditioned air. We must

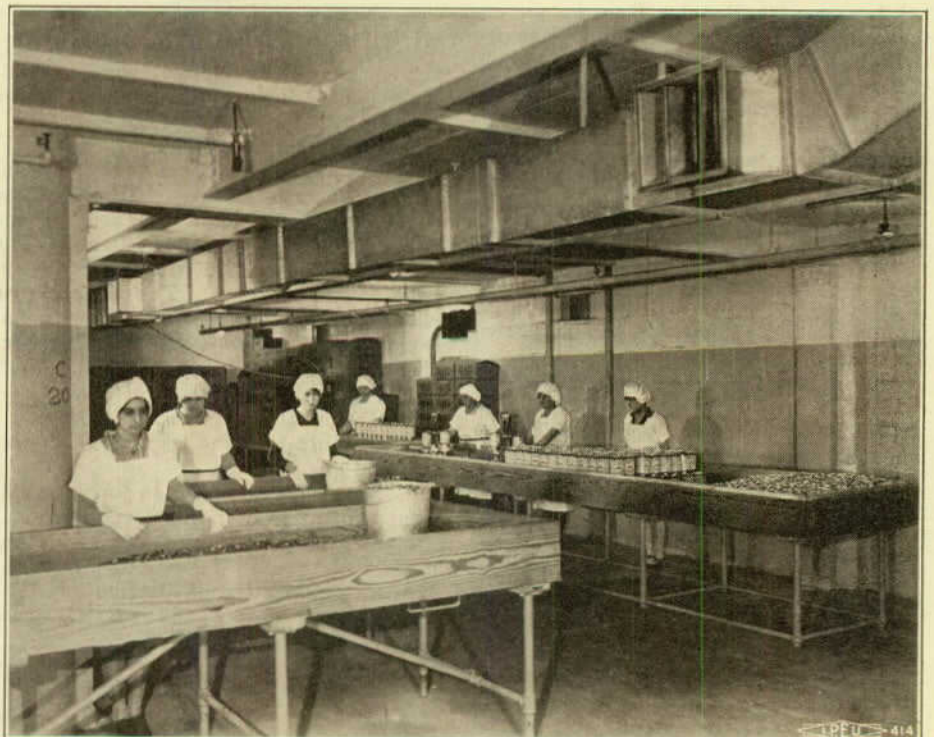
control (1) temperature, (2) humidity, and (3) motion, as well as clean the air. Unless all of these functions are served, we cannot enjoy the full benefits of artificial climate. Thanks to years of research and engineering development, these functions are adequately handled today, while manufacturing technique provides them in simple, compact equipment for the largest building or the smallest home.

Precision Control Achieved

The control of temperature has been practiced ever since the discovery of fire, but the *precise* control of temperature became possible only with the development of the thermostatic control of heating apparatus. However, we cannot claim to control the temperature completely when we cannot cool as well as heat. So in addition to providing and controlling heat for offsetting natural cold, we must provide and control the necessary coolness in offsetting natural heat. Most homes and buildings stop with the supplying of heat. They have yet to complete the yearly cycle by including cold. And even when both heat and cold are available, the air-conditioning art still calls for one more factor, and that is the degree of humidity, which is sadly neglected in our daily life.

Let us see just where this humidity factor comes in. There are days when you just cannot get warm. The outside temperature drops to below freezing, while the outside air is dry. As long

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Some factories demand air-conditioning for the manufacture of the product as well as for the comfort of workers.

Father Ryan Points Way to Better Order

TO thousands of Americans the author of "A Better Economic Order" (Harper & Brothers, Pub., \$2.50) will always be known as Father Ryan. Titularly he is the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, D.D., professor of moral theology and industrial ethics, director of the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, but to the thousands of his admirers Dr. Ryan will be Father Ryan in accord with his simplicity, courage and intellectual leadership.

His new book is the result of a series of lectures given at the University of Wisconsin from the three main topics, depression, recovery and reconstruction. Dr. Ryan describes his own point of view probably more forcefully than any commentator can. He says: "The better economic order is essentially a given organization adapted to a wage and machine system plus a considerable measure of co-operative enterprise, government control and government ownership." Probably what recommends Dr. Ryan's thinking to many friends is his forthright, commonsense practicality. He never balloons away into the ether of mere surmises. If the Church had not claimed him, he could have been a great engineer. He believes there is a need for the reform of the activities of the state. He lists these six divisions:

"1. The reduction of the working week and a program of public works, sufficient together to provide employment for all who want to work.

"2. Adequate enforcement of all the provisions of the NRA codes. (It may be supposed that since the NRA has been declared illegal that Dr. Ryan would support the principle of the NRA in all industries.)

"3. Public ownership of public utilities, mines and petroleum deposits, as rapidly and as soon as it can be wisely accomplished. Public operation would not always be necessary. Operation by capitalists, workers and consumers jointly, would sometimes be preferable. This statement is particularly applicable to mines and petroleum resources.

"4. Government competition with great corporations in any industry when this is the only effective means of preventing monopoly.

"5. The use of every effective and legitimate means to bring down the rate of interest.

"6. Increased taxes on medium and large incomes, inheritances and excess

New book will become guide to thousands of students of noted teacher.

business profits, to the extent required and justified by the canon of ability to pay."

Guild System Seen

Dr. Ryan examines the case for socialism and communism quite frankly, and we believe that every socialist and com-

nunist would inject a question as to whether Dr. Ryan had studied the practical efforts of certain British unions in applying the guild socialist idea, but the goal of Dr. Ryan in preserving industrial democracy is one that will strike a response in the hearts of many Americans.

Dr. Ryan is not an individualist. He declares: "There is too much individual freedom for the strong, the cunning, and the unscrupulous. There is too much freedom for powerful individuals to combine and dominate the whole of society. There is too much antagonism between economic classes. The remedy can not be more freedom for individuals, or more power for combinations. The excesses of individualism, the tyranny of combinations, and the conflict between classes, can be adequately controlled only by the state."

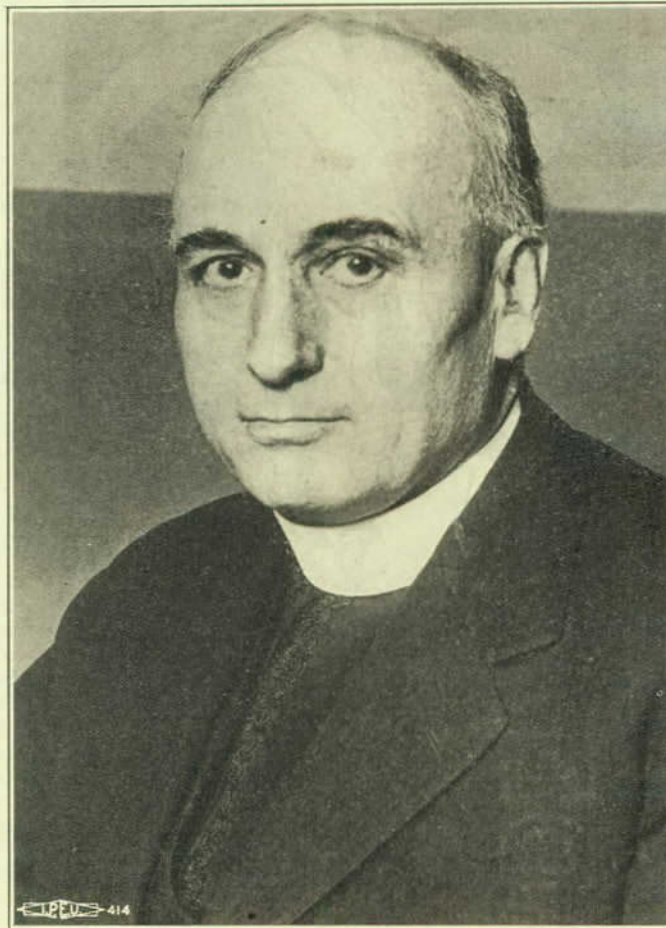
Dr. Ryan also believes in a type of economic planning. He says that every realistic student of our industrial system desires that comprehensive and systematic knowledge of our productive resources and capacities and of the economic conditions and needs of all classes of our people be made available to capitalists, workers and legislators. But most of us, he goes on to say, are not willing that any group of officials should have the power to impose their deductions from this knowledge upon all our people in the form of compulsory regulation. Let us have the knowledge, he concludes, and let us have councils of experts to advise, but let us not permit the experts to translate their advice into legal enactments.

This is a readable book when one views it in the light of the well-balanced approach to public questions. One can well realize why Father Ryan has left an imprint not only upon the economic thinking

of the United States but of the world. That he feels the pulse of the present is evident.

"In passing, one might call attention to the topsy-turvy character of an industrial system which assumes that human welfare is bound up with making or replacing capital instruments. Suppose that our factories, our machinery, our railroads and all the other artificial means of production were everlasting. That would be a desirable condition, since it would release the energies of millions for the enrichment of the common life and the pursuit of culture. If we were living in a ration-

(Continued on page 232)



FATHER RYAN

munist should read his strictures frankly, inasmuch as they are "hits" measured by the Anglo Saxon system of society, namely, one of decentralization and democracy. Apparently Dr. Ryan is a guild socialist. He speaks of a system where masters, journeymen and apprentices are all united in one association. Of course, he says, that arrangement could not be set up without change in our machine system where the place of the associated master workman is occupied by the employing capitalist and the place of the associated journeyman by the propertyless employee. Yet, he goes on to say, the main principle and the spirit of the guilds could be adopted and adapted. At this point we

Appraising System Under Which We Live

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

Review "Capitalism and Its Culture," by Jerome Davis, Farrar & Rinehart, New York. \$3.

IF you were going to buy a home, one in which you were going to settle for the remainder of your days, would you accept the rose tinted prospectus given you by the real estate agent, or would you consult the judgment of one who had made a study of real estate? Common-sense would dictate the soundness of considering the judgment of one who had no special advantage in the selling. The real estate agent would seek to hold your attention on the tile bathroom, the cozy breakfast nook, color harmonies of wall paper and the latest thing in light fixtures. But the engineer would study the location, the schools, the social trends of the community, the taxes and upkeep and general construction of the house. And with his final estimate you would have facts by which to better judge if the home would be a burdensome round of expenses; or if you had a fair prospect of living in a home and community that would be desirable for the remainder of your days, for both you and your family.

It is with something like the care required in buying a home that one should consider the conditions and the trends affecting his social and economic life. And to those seeking such knowledge this book by Mr. Davis can be recommended as one of the best. It is a book that covers the subject of capitalism, and its influence on life, from A to Z. It is easily readable and treats of all phases of social science and economics more thoroughly than most books on this subject. It lacks completely that style which causes so many books on this subject to be too hazy and theoretical for the average man.

The book is divided into four sections. I—The Evolution of Modern Capitalism; with chapters dealing with The Rise of Capitalism, The Case for Capitalism and The Examination of its Philosophy. Part Two deals with The Processes of Capitalism, Production, Finance and the Bankers, The Stock Exchange, Investment Trusts, Higher Racketeering, Debts, Distribution and Consumption, Imperialism and the Profit Motive. Part Three deals with the Products of Capitalism, Capitalistic Culture, Re-Creation of Mal-creation, Interrelated Crime, The Business Press, Radio, Monopoly, Refracted Education and the Interlocking Control of Religion, the Subsidized State, Privilege and Profit, Farmers under Capitalism and the Workers and the Double Standard of Morality. Part Four: Capitalism and the Future of Society.

What we are; how we get that way, and where we are going are important questions asked.

Self Appraisal Needed

In the beginning of the book Mr. Davis well states that we live in a capitalistic era and should uncover and appraise all



Dollars are important not as dollars, but for the welfare they will buy.

ascertainable truth about the age in which we live. Surprisingly enough, there has been little or no detailed scientific research carried on concerning the general effects of capitalism and the part it plays in the life of the ordinary citizen. It is anomalous that while we are living under capitalism we should know so little about its effects. Like the men who were shipwrecked and dying of thirst and then discovered they were floating in the mouth of the Amazon, our society has a tendency to grant funds for research in almost any field except those on the actual effects of capitalism itself; yet this area may be the most vital and fruitful of all.

Culture is used in the sense of embracing all the heritage of the ages, both material and immaterial, which has been handed down by man. Capitalism is but one of the many behavior complexes which make up our cultural heritage. This volume is concerned primarily with capitalism and its effect on important

aspects of our culture. This effect is so powerful that its ramifications spread to nearly every phase of life. A canning factory in a small town may seem a small thing, yet if it definitely relieves the housewife of the necessity of canning her own vegetables and fruit, this may create a new leisure problem. At any event, with the canning factory comes a laboring population, long hours, speeding up, wage cuts, strikes, unemployment, perhaps riots, and even martial law. It is with this complex chain of phenomena, among others, that the book is concerned.

It is natural, therefore, that an analysis of the going economic order must be critical. In citing concrete instances and naming particular persons the author has not intended to censure individuals but to help the reader to understand the workings of a system. A system may be indicted without necessarily implying that all those who are embroiled in it are at fault. How individuals can escape from taking part in the system as long as it endures is difficult to see. The fact that all of us participate in its practices and are affected by them is but one more proof of the all-pervasiveness of the capitalistic pattern.

Capital Is Not Capitalism

Mankind has always had to labor and there have always been capital accumulations of some sort. Nevertheless, it is not true that capitalism has existed ever since the dawn of history. Mankind has had capital savings, as represented by crude weapons or other implements, from a very early period—but capital is not capitalism. The domination of capital in a system known as capitalism is of comparatively recent origin.

Medieval industrial life was destroyed by the combined force of the steam engine and the power loom. Population was torn up by its roots from rural settings and transferred to great urban factory centers where individuals became mere hired hands tending machines. By 1830 the era of industrial capitalism was in full swing. This was later to be modified by the era of giant combinations, mass production, imperialistic capitalism and finance capitalism. As this monopolistic finance capitalism began to disintegrate in Europe, fascism was destined to prolong its sway.

Monopoly Now Holds Sway

Striking examples illustrate the transformation process from simple industrial capitalism to banker-finance capitalism and how new inventions make some

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How Does Mr. American Spend His Dollar

THERE are many people in the United States—and it may be nearly half the urban population—who can own automobiles but who can't live in houses with bathtubs, electric lights, electric refrigerators, modern heating or cooking facilities, because their family incomes are less than \$1,000 per year, and because of the obsolete condition of low-rental homes and the disinclination of landlords to install modern conveniences.

Ownership of automobiles has spread through all income classes, because cars are mobile possessions, but a bath tub is still a luxury in American homes. The scale of family income is expressed in home conveniences, but at any income level, the home owner is housed more comfortably than the tenant. If you have \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, or better, and own your home, you will have a gas stove, electric lights, refrigerator, modern plumbing and heating plant. If you have less than \$1,000 a year you probably do not own a home, you do not have any of these home conveniences, but you may have a rusting old car leaning against the curb to carry your few household possessions from one tenement to another. One car does not mean prosperity; the two-car garage is still the symbol of that.

These conclusions are indicated by a survey made by the Department of Commerce, entitled "Consumer Use of Selected Goods and Services, by Income Classes," published recently. The survey was conducted in seven representative cities. In each, a "sample" of the population was made, of proportionate groups from all income classes, and in the southern cities, these were further divided into white and colored. The samples included from 13 per cent to 19 per cent of the actual population of the city, and the conclusions reached are advanced as statistically sound.

Low Incomes Predominate

In the first place, it was found that a startlingly high percentage of the population was living on incomes of less than \$1,000 per year per family. Here are the levels of income which the survey shows in the cities, as compiled between July, 1935, and January, 1936, as we have tabulated them in simplified form:

	INCOMES		
	Below \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	Above \$2,000
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
San Diego, Calif.	40.2	47.1	12.7
Columbia, S. C.	61.2	20.2	18.6
Trenton, N. J.	45.2	31.3	23.5
Portland, Maine	34.7	50.9	14.4
Fargo, N. Dak.	34.4	38.6	27.0
Austin, Texas	48.2	29.8	22.0
S't L'ke C'y, Utah	48.8	33.9	17.3

Included in the classification below \$1,000 income were a number of families which reported "no income" for the year. The survey does not show what means of living they had—whether it was gifts from relatives or friends, charity, or

Standard of American life revealed by consumers study of Department of Commerce.

savings from past years—but it does show that a proportion of the total population, running from 2 to 4 per cent in six of the cities but reaching the high mark of 8 per cent in Trenton, reported themselves without income for the year.

Ostensibly intended for the use of manufacturers and merchants in the advertising and distribution of merchandise, the survey actually becomes, on examination, an indictment of the American faulty distribution of income, and standard of living. It shows that nearly half of the families in this representative slice of the population were living on incomes of less than \$1,000 per year.

How badly consumption needs to catch up with technical and manufacturing progress! Full page colored advertisements of modern kitchens decorate the magazines, but many still must do their cooking on the old coal or wood range. Oil burner manufacturers spending millions on promotion and selling, while many people have not even achieved the comfort of a central heating plant, but must shovel coal into heating stoves—and in the South many of them do it with wood and the survey revealed some did not even have stoves, but used fireplaces for heat. "Style" is important in advertising porcelain plumbing ware and the manufacturers think you should replace your bathtub if it isn't the newest streamline design. It's too bad they can't see the families taking their baths—when they take them—in the wash tub! And how is anybody going to sell an electric refrigerator to a man who hasn't even achieved the convenience of electric lighting in his home?

Electricity Still Luxury

Of course, the home owner, no matter

how low his income, can usually have some of the conveniences and consider them a good investment because some of them, particularly electric lights and refrigerators, may be actually less expensive to operate than the antiques they replace. But the tenant has no such incentive or opportunity. In the South, and particularly among the Negroes, distribution of home conveniences among tenant families was extremely scanty. The survey found in Columbia, S. C., that:

"Electricity is used for lighting by more than 99 per cent of the white families who own their own homes and by slightly more than 90 per cent of the white tenants. However, the absence of electricity for lighting in nearly 28 per cent of the Negro owned homes and over 80 per cent of the Negro rented houses accounts for the fact that among the city's population as a whole—all races combined—only about two-thirds of the residents live in houses equipped with electricity. Unwired homes depend upon 'other' fuels, probably kerosene. Gas was not used at all." The income figures reveal that 37 per cent of the white families and 96 per cent of the Negro families received less than \$1,000 per year.

Only about 20 per cent of the total population have central heating plants. Thirty-five per cent reported the use of heating stoves. The other 45 per cent used heating methods less modern, chiefly fire places. About 90 per cent of the white families burned coal for fuel; two-thirds of Negro families used wood. "Almost 97 per cent of all families using wood for house-heating fuel had incomes of less than \$1,000 *** tenants are more prone to use wood than are owner-occupants." Home owners as a class show more use of gas for cooking—70 per cent of home owners have gas stoves, though only 40 per cent of all homes in the city cook with gas. "Bathtub and shower installations are lacking in 10 per cent of the homes occupied by the white race and in approximately two-fifths of all homes in

(Continued on page 228)



Courtesy P.W.A.P.

ONLY MEN WHO WORK ARE SPENDERS. "LABOR," BY CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Not Allowed to Sail Under False Colors

"**D**UAL UNION" is a sign now hung out on the door of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. James Carey, president, who has posed as an apostle of unity is now stamped as a leader of an outlaw organization and an apostle of division.

Having refused every proffered plan of co-operation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carey's rump organization is now legally, definitely and abjectly exposed for what it is: an attempt to destroy the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to put in its place an undemocratically controlled organization.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, informed President Tracy on April 2 that he had revoked charters of all federal labor unions participating in the Buffalo rump convention in March. President Tracy has stamped Carey and his organization as contract breakers:

"James Carey and his outlaw organization had a definite contract with the American Federation of Labor when he was permitted to form a federal labor union under charter of the American Federation of Labor. This contract was made on the basis that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should shape its structure in such wise as to hospitably absorb the radio manufacturing units in such time as it could constitutionally do so. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers carried out its side of the bargain explicitly and kept both the letter and spirit of the plan. At no time did Mr. Carey and his organization do likewise, and there is evidence in the history of the case that Mr. Carey never intended to do so.

Carey Bores From Within

"Under the guise of an American Federation of Labor union he has attempted to bring into existence an organization that has none of the traditions or aims of an American Federation of Labor union. He was a borer-from-within until the American Federation of Labor lopped him off from its roster. If Mr. Carey had played square and informed President Tracy that he did not intend to keep his side of the bargain and join the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he would not have originally been granted a charter for his federal labor union."

During the life of the NRA, when the electrical manufacturing code was being considered, certain workers in the radio manufacturing plants wished to achieve the advantage of collective bargaining. They approached the American Federation of Labor and were informed that it was the custom of the federation to issue charters to such groups as federal labor unions with the understanding that after such time and after such arrangements could be made, these workers

A. F. of L. summarily outlaws federal radio unions who illegally organized the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. They are barred from central labor assemblies. History of case.

should enter the organization that originally had jurisdiction over such work. In this case, it was the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

President Green and President Tracy at that time had conferences and President Tracy declared that he would seek a re-shaping of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers under the

constitution in such kind that all the conditions of employment, low wage scales and other such related matters of radio workers could be fully met. President Tracy carried out his side of the bargain to the letter. A referendum was submitted to the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers amending the constitution, providing for a classification that would permit the inclusion of the radio workers as a unit in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This amendment was passed by the membership.

Mr. Carey and his associates appeared at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, asking for a separate charter. They were then reminded of the terms of the contract under which their federal labor union

(Continued on page 221)

1775

DR. A. M. AMPERE

1836

Centenary of Death of Pioneer Electrical Worker

By H. M. NEVISON, President Local Union No. 492, Montreal.



his honor. It is printed in sepia and bears the portrait of this famous scientist. Stamp collectors or philatelists as we call them will be able to add this interesting personality to their philatelic portrait gallery.

Born at Polemieux, near Lyons, on January 22, 1775, at an early age he showed that he was to become a mathematical genius; his love of figures and the ease with which he solved difficult problems connected with mathematics clearly gave an indication of his future brilliance.

In 1793, when Ampere was only 18, the city of Lyons was taken by the army of the Convention, and Ampere's father, holding the office of "Juge de Paix," was thrown into prison and soon after perished on the guillotine. This catastrophe altered young Ampere's outlook on life considerably, but the mental shock which the tragedy had upon him did not affect his wonderful brain. At 21 years of age he was giving lessons in Lyons in mathematics, chemistry and languages; a few years later he became a professor at Bourg in physics and chemistry, then he went on to the Polytechnic School at Paris, being

June 10 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death at Marseilles, of Andre Marie Ampere, French physicist and mathematician, whose name is a scientific word familiar to us all. The French government has just issued an attractively engraved commemorative postage stamp in

appointed professor of analysis. Here he continued his scientific studies with great diligence and assiduity, so much so that, in 1814 he was admitted a member to the great Academy of Sciences.

Andre Ampere discovered the relation between magnetism and electricity, and developed the science of electro-dynamics (electromagnetism) and it is really on his discoveries in this field that his name is placed among the immortals.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica tells us, "On September 11, Ampere heard of H. C. Oersted's discovery that a magnetic needle is acted on by a voltaic current; on the eighteenth of the same month he presented a paper to the academy containing a far more complete exposition of that and kindred phenomena. The whole field thus opened up, he explored with characteristic industry and care and developed a mathematical theory which not only explained the electro-magnetic phenomena already observed but also predicted many new ones." Later in life he prepared a remarkable "Essai sur la philosophie des sciences" and also wrote many scientific papers, including two on the integration of partial differential equations.

Ampere died on June 10, 1836, at Marseilles, in his sixty-second year and was survived by his son, Jean Jacques Ampere, who was himself a well-known philologist and man of letters, and who visited America in 1851.

It is to men like Ampere we in the electrical industry owe so much, as he was the first to propound the electro-dynamic theory and his researches into this field actually prepared the way for that other genius, Michael Faraday.

Ampere's name is perpetuated in the term AMPERE, the practical electrical unit of electrical current, and it is to Ampere the man, we would direct your thoughts on the centenary of his death. The results of his thoughts will live forever.

A Vote for Sane, Practical Unionism

By WILLIAM BEEDIE, Business Manager, L. U. No. B-1010

Editor's Note: William Beedie knows the radio manufacturing industry. He is part of it. He is familiar with the present complicated situation in that field. An Englishman, he brings long experience in unionism, and a full knowledge of union practices, to bear upon the discussion. This timely article was originally published in the New Leader, New York City.

EXTRAVAGANT claims, confused press releases, political speeches have set the labor movement buzzing with rumors that 30,000 radio workers are splitting the American Federation of Labor, that powerful radio unions are, with the support of the Committee for Industrial Organization, setting up a new National Industrial Electrical and Radio Union. Charges of dual unionism, claims of being "kicked out of the American Federation of Labor," and of craft unions raiding jurisdiction and forcing industrial unions of radio workers against their will into craft unions, are rampant.

Let us start the true story with the centralized plant of the Philco Company in Philadelphia. Approximately 8,000 employees, comprising craftsmen in machine, electrical, wood and other crafts, as well as the unskilled mass production workers, are organized in a federal labor union of the A. F. of L.

Origin of the Union

This Philco union was a child of the NRA. It was chartered by the A. F. of L. on August 3, 1933, as a federal labor union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers temporarily waiving jurisdiction in this plant, though jurisdiction of the radio industry is in the Brotherhood's constitution.

The president of Philco union is James B. Carey, 24. Shortly after the inception of the Philco union, Carey was appointed A. F. of L. organizer for the radio industry in the entire United States and served as such over a year. There is no record of any radio plants organized, agreements negotiated, or strikes led by him. Carey resigned as A. F. of L. organizer early in 1935 and is now president of the Radio and Allied Trades Council. The radio plants of Atwater-Kent, in Philadelphia, and the huge plant of R. C. A., employing 10,000 workers in Camden, near Philadelphia, are still unorganized. In the New York area are many radio and radio-parts plants with a federal local union of the A. F. of L. functioning with a number of closed shop contracts and an active membership of approximately 700.

The important manufacturing center of Chicago is entirely unorganized. There are a number of radio plants scattered throughout the country with about six federal local unions chartered, none of them with closed shop contracts, and having a membership not exceeding 1,500. The total number of organized radio

Radio manufacturing leader throws light on tangled situation. Why "sensible efforts to merge temporarily chartered locals" were defeated.

workers in A. F. of L. unions is approximately 12,000.

National Charter Demanded

On December 29, 1934, a conference of radio federal unions was held in Buffalo for the purpose of making plans for co-operation. Eleven unions with 18 delegates responded. The conference departed from its original purpose and resolved to demand from the A. F. of L. a charter for a national union. Officers and an executive board were elected. It was decided to take jurisdiction of radio, radio parts and allied products, such as manufacture of wire, coils, switches, etc. A name was adopted, "The Radio and Allied Trades," its purpose being "to secure a national charter."

On March 30, 1935, a convention of the Radio and Allied Trades was held in Cincinnati to review the progress made. A letter from President Green was read by J. B. Carey. The letter stated:

"It is the opinion of the executive council that the time has not yet arrived when it would seem wise to issue a charter to a national union of radio workers. There is no evidence at hand that if a national charter were granted the national union set-up under the authority of said national charter would be self-sustaining.

"In declining your application for a national charter at this time, the executive council directed that the president of the A. F. of L. bring about the consolidation of local unions of radio workers now established."

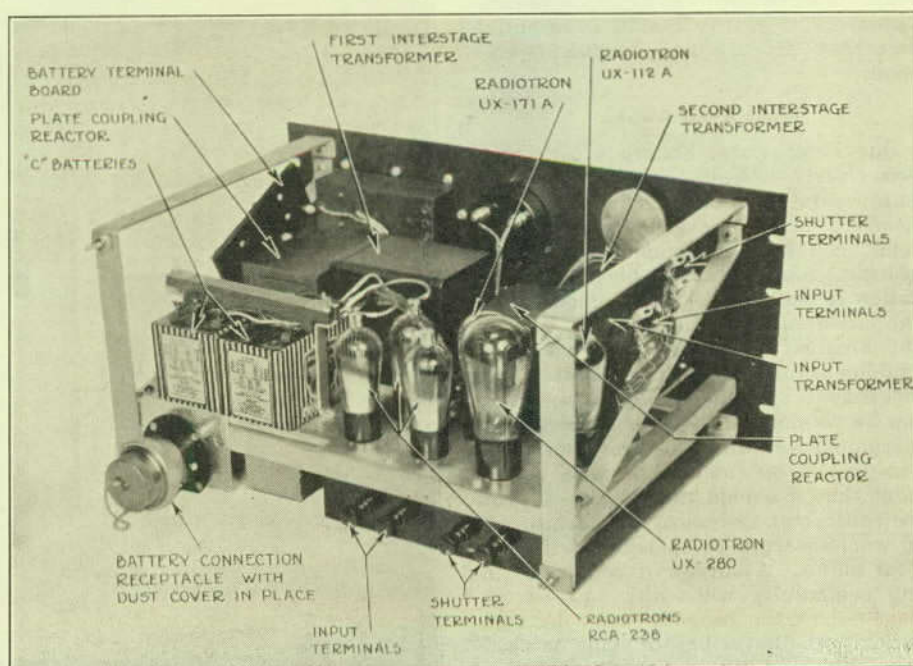
On Carey's recommendation it was decided to carry the fight to the A. F. of L. convention. Eager to show the existence of a large organization at the convention, some local unions in the heavy electrical manufacturing industry and in the electrical appliance field were induced to join the National Radio and Allied Trades, thereby creating jurisdictional friction with both the electrical workers and the machinists, and adding confusion to the radio picture. Several local plants of General Electric and Westinghouse Electric joined, bringing the organized membership of the National Radio and Allied Trades to approximately 15,000.

At a conference held at Philadelphia on July 4, 1935, attended by 12 delegates representing seven locals, it was recommended that we instruct all locals to withhold payment of per capita tax to the A. F. of L. New York delegates opposed the recommendation and demanded a roll-call vote, which resulted in 10 ayes, 2 nays, the two nays being cast by the New York delegates.

Atlantic City Conference

It was decided to hold a conference in Atlantic City three days prior to the A. F. of L. convention. At that conference, attended by 16 delegates, Carey stated that if we did not obtain a national charter we would be forced to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and work out our own

(Continued on page 225)



A radio machine is a highly technical assembly demanding knowledge applied.

Tubes Likely to Enter Interior Lighting

By D. W. TRACY, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

April 13, 1936.

To all Inside and Mixed Local Unions:
Greetings:

It is daily becoming more evident that neon and other gas tube lighting is due to make substantial gains in the illuminating field—industrial, commercial, special and general.

Up to the present the lone but successful sales argument that has increased the popularity of gas tube lighting is operation economy. However, it may be that in the near future possibilities of perfect illumination being attained through gas tube lighting may stimulate engineering and designing skill in that direction with amazing results. The equal and shadowless distribution of tube lighting suggests adaptability to indirect and semi-indirect lighting. Tinting possibilities through gas mixtures also renews hope through further experimentation in the age-old effort to perfect imitation of daylight through artificial means. Many of our local unions, through close observation of developments in the neon electrical sign progress have anticipated the situation with which local unions will be faced and number among their members men capable of bending and otherwise preparing tubes for the purpose of meeting the situation.

Of course, bending and welding skill are only some of the requirements. Skill in the proper sealing of electrodes in the tubes—pumping and bombarding—is also required.

Our purpose in writing this letter is to encourage necessary steps being taken by our local unions to insure the protection of rightful earning opportunities for our members through efforts to prepare them to follow the trade in this field—also to have our local unions persuade employers to realize that it is essential that they procure and furnish equipment.

Must Keep Awake

Our Brotherhood history of jurisdiction clearly reveals—over a period of many years—that lack of interest by our members in the developments of new fields, coupled with employer disinterestedness constitutes the biggest contribution to successful encroachment upon our jurisdiction by other trades. We are not unmindful of the fact that tube equipment involves an investment. This investment by the employer, however, can be so nominal as to be insignificant in comparison with the profit on business gained by competitors with equipment that it should not be difficult for the contractor to realize the advantages of whole-hearted co-operation with the local union. A survey of conditions in any community will—with few exceptions—show the progress made by sign builders who never before made an electrical sign and even by non-union electrical contractors in the sign branch of

President Tracy foresees extended use of Neon lighting now largely used in exterior display. Instructs locals.

our industry through proper equipment over other contractors who are frightened away from opportunity by the bugaboo of investment. It is safe to prophesy the same result in the lighting field if the union contractor fails to co-operate.

Some of our local unions are experiencing the result of encroachment upon our jurisdiction in the sign industry by other crafts who claim the work of bending and preparing tubes belongs to their members. It is strange, but a fact nevertheless, that other organizations are contending that neon tube work is not electrical work.

The inconsistency of such claims is obvious when it is realized that a gas tube carries a conductor of electricity—neon or other gas. A gas tube, therefore, is perfectly analogous to a conduit. The men who bend the tubes fill the tubes with the gas which as previously stated is a conductor of electricity. Our electric conduits used in construction are tubes the same as those used in neon or other gas lighting except that in the first instance the tubes are metallic and in the latter instance they are glass. Our members install those conduits (tubes) in buildings and they bend them and pull in

the conductors—which in such cases are electric wires.

Heating the glass tube in order to bend it does not place the mechanic bending that tube in a category different in any respect from that involving the bending of metallic conduits. It is a frequent occurrence for our members to be required to heat large metallic electric conduits in order to bend them.

Fine-Spun Arguments

There are some representatives of encroaching crafts who have resorted to the extremes of unsuccessful endeavor through complicated technical argument to show that neon and other gases used in lighting are a resistance and not a conductor. This argument is based upon the resistance offered by the gas which, of course, is higher than the resistance of a copper conductor. However, the fallacy of such technical argument is easily demonstrated by the insertion of a milliammeter in the circuit which will readily prove the flow of current, which in turn proves the ammeter is in series with a conductor.

Realizing as we do that each local union has its own peculiar problems, it is impossible for this office to suggest a general procedure that could be applied with uniform success in all localities. It is our opinion that some of our local unions can in a manner independent of other local unions meet the situation. On the other hand it is quite obvious that a pooling of effort by a number of local unions conveniently located in an area

(Continued on page 232)



Homes like this may some day be illuminated by neon tubes artfully placed.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING

official publication of National Electrical Contractors' Association, says: [issue March, 1936]

these small fellows can get material from other sources, but they will have to pay cash.

Journeyman License

THE question of licensing journeymen seems again to be coming to the front in proposed legislation. Those who urge it see licensing as a means whereby poor workmanship can be reduced. Is this a sufficient reason?

Journeymen have no responsibility to the public. They work for contractors who alone can have that responsibility. If a mechanic does poor work he must answer to his employer.

The inspector stands between the public and the contractor. If the work is not right the contractor must see that it is corrected. For that reason there can be no justification on the grounds of public safety for licensing journeymen.

On the other hand there are many reasons why journeymen should not be licensed. In the first place a license to a mechanic creates an opportunity for unfair competition for licensed contractors. The public does not know the difference between a master's and a mechanic's license and naturally assumes that anyone with a license is qualified to do the work.

Licensing would place the control of the labor situation in the hands of outsiders and in the case of labor troubles would work a hardship on both workers and employers. In San Antonio it was declared unconstitutional because it would deprive men of a right to earn a livelihood during a strike.

There are many instances of a temporary labor shortage. Licensing would keep out labor from other places, thereby shooting up the local costs for overtime.

There never has been any real justifiable reason for licensing workmen. Organized labor naturally wants it, but that in itself should be a deterrent because of the possibility it presents for using the act to organize a community. It is obvious that the labor member of any examining board would be a union member. Unorganized workers would have no voice.

Electrical Contracting, March 1936

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What is the answer of our Local Unions to this reactionary policy?

OFFICERS

G. AUBREY DAVIDSON
Chairman of Board
FRANK G. BELCHER
President
EMIL KLIKA
Treasurer
ROY E. HEGG
Secretary

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

SAN DIEGO
BALBOA PARK
Phone: Franklin 7731

EXECUTIVES

PHILIP L. GILDRED
Managing Director
WAYNE W. DAILARD
Asst. Managing Director
FRANK DRUGAN
Executive Secretary

February 26, 1936

International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers,
Union #569,
621 Sixth Avenue,
San Diego, California.

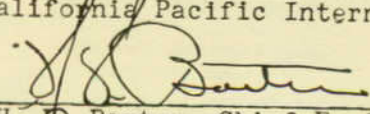
ATTENTION: Mr. M. L. Ratcliff

Gentlemen:

In connection with the electrical distribution and wiring for the spectacular mobile illumination of the California Pacific International Exposition's buildings and landscaping, I wish to express myself as extremely gratified by the most excellent technique and workmanship of the members of local Union 569, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of San Diego who were employed in this work.

The work included in its scope 4,000 volt primary distribution installation, secondary wiring work with the necessary switchboard panels with runs not only through buildings but underground to banks of floodlights and projectors at various places on the grounds, together with the installation of twenty-two dimmer banks aggregating eight hundred plates for the control of two and three color effects. These effects are simultaneously produced by the synchronization of the several dimmer motor drives.

This installation of a very intricate system was completed in a straight-forward and speedy manner, and the work progressed to a very successful, complete showing on the opening day of the California Pacific International Exposition.


H. H. Barter, Chief Engineer,

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION, BALBOA PARK,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

H
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B
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I

Dallas Fair Lights Burn 13,000,000 Watts

By W. J. COX, L. U. No. 59, Dallas

MORE than 13,000,000 watts of electric power, enough for a city of 100,000, will illuminate the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition and the skies above, beginning June 6. Twenty-four searchlights having a total of one and one-half billion candle power will throw pencils of colored light into the night sky, and will work fantastic patterns overhead.

The entire illumination system will require 200,000 incandescent lamps and more than 3,000 floodlights. More than four miles of gaseous tubing will be used.

Except where they are an integral part of the building, all light sources will be concealed. The main entrance leads into the Grand Plaza which is lighted by four pylons lighted by 5,000-watt floodlights and from the entrance decorative borders concealing gaseous tubing lead away. Each of the banners floating in this area will be lighted by a 1,000-watt floodlight.

Low lighting units of architectural design lead down the esplanade of state and from them illumination for the walks will be reflected by the buildings, and blue and green lights will play upon the under surfaces of the trees. Here, too, rows of banners are picked out by floodlights.

Four large courts will face upon a pool and will be illuminated by 800 1000-watt floodlights of changing colors, red, amber, green and blue. Landscaping conceals the lights.

Each area of the exposition grounds will have individual lighting treatment, some blending and some contrasting with the area.

Texas Centennial gets under way as great electrical exposition. Union craftsmen made pageant go.

At the junction of the esplanade of state and the court of honor will stand a pylon with a fountain illuminated by 80,000 watts. In the pool will be hundreds of 60-watt green lamps and at either side will stand four pylons glowing with concealed gaseous tubing.

In the court of honor the six flags that have flown over Texas will be spotlighted by 1000-watt floodlights. Around these standards an abundance of light and color will be created from indirect sources. In all, 100,000 watts will be used to set off the flags.

Lighting consistent with the general novelty and beauty of the entire scheme will be used to illuminate the Cavalcade of Texas, the great historical pageant which will be given twice daily to portray the history of Texas. About 200,000 watts will be used.

Against several buildings lights of changing colors will be used, each color bringing out a different item of the murals until the last light has developed the complete scene.

Lighting, throughout the entire exposition grounds, will play a definite role and will be perfectly in keeping with the object illuminated. The agrarian building group will have its static invigorating colors to stimulate the story of the exhibits within. The midway will be

lighted in keeping with its property atmosphere of carnival gaiety. The lagoon will be an invitation to rest with its gardens and shrubbery and waters soothingly illuminated from concealed sources. The illumination of the court of honor will be restrained and dignified.

About \$250,000 will be the cost of lighting equipment, this added to wiring and underground service means that nearly one million dollars is being spent for this phase of the work.

This great enterprise in construction was let to union electrical contractors.

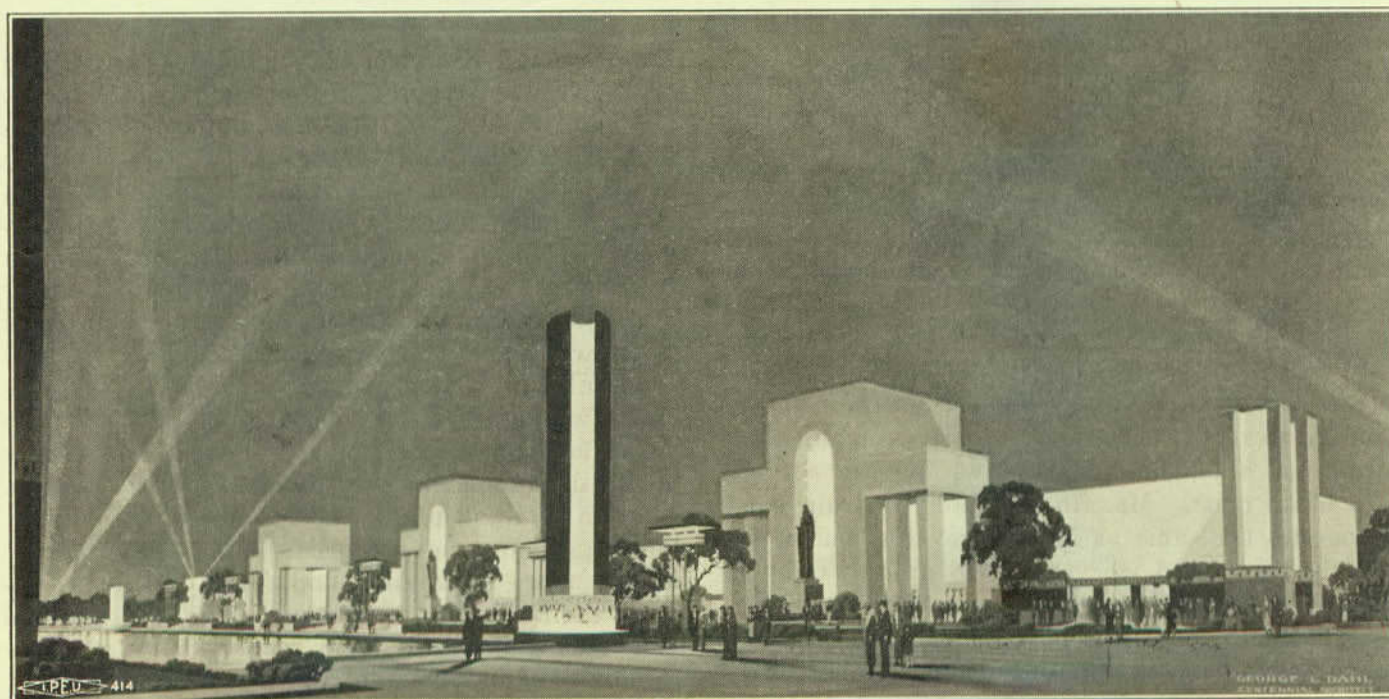
Description of Wiring

The electric wiring installation in the Centennial Building is out of the ordinary in that all the lighting comes from concealed sources. Further, no provision is made for natural lighting, all lighting being from artificial sources. The unusual length of the buildings also requires longer feeders than ordinarily met with.

In the majority of cases branch feeder wiring is carried in metal wireways, the usual size being 6x6 inches. About every 40 feet along wireways a load center is located, from which branch circuit wiring is taken to serve the adjacent areas. Exhibit booth spaces are in general 20 feet x 20 feet so that each load center is arranged to take care of two booth spaces at a rate of four watts per square foot, plus the corridor lighting for the area involved.

To facilitate switching, control for most lighting throughout the buildings is concentrated in one main electric control room, where all lights throughout

(Continued on page 232)



HIGH POWERED LAMPS SLASH THE NIGHT SKY INTO RIBBONS AT THE ILLUMINATED ENTRANCE OF THE DALLAS EXPOSITION.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXV

Washington, D. C., May, 1936

No. 5

Brain Trusts We are hearing a good deal again about brain trusts. A great deal of good fun has been directed at professors and other so-called theorists in their efforts to aid engineers and politicians and administrators to run the show. Rightfully the mal-theorist has no place in practical affairs.

The architect who knows only mathematical design, and not materials and the laws of construction, is futile in his efforts to build a house. On the other hand, architects keep on functioning and there are few builders today who would wish to erect any structure without blueprints.

The fact is modern industry operates on a considerable body of scientific information. The Bell Telephone Company has a laboratory employing hundreds of technicians. Many of the ideas of these technicians are failures. Many also are profitable and eventuate into practical equipment for the telephone system. In fact, industry cannot run without technology.

For years government has been in the hands of practical politicians and that is one reason government has been in such a mess. Government has tried to serve a great technological nation without technology, without blueprints, without thought, without plans. Labor has recognized this. Labor has its own brain trust. The president of the American Federation of Labor has never brought forth any considerable plan without consulting experts. Most of the successful unions today have research departments.

In view of these facts it is rather absurd to expect government which is the biggest business in the country to operate without research, technical information, blueprints, in short, without the services of a brain trust. Mr. Hoover had his brain trust. It was not the same as Mr. Roosevelt's, but it was a brain trust; and we venture to predict that the day of the practical politician is gone and government will increasingly become scientific just as business has become scientific when it comes to the art of taking profits and reaching markets.

Labor Spy Trade The labor spy business—the dirtiest of all human endeavors—has now reached the dimensions of big business, a Congressional committee was recently told. “Federal Laboratories” is a kind of holding company, said Heber Blankenhorn, investigator for National Labor Relations Board. It is a clearing house for all type of anti-union and strike-breaking activities. Employers can buy any anti-social device they want, from tear gas to a squad of deputy sheriffs, and from stool-pigeons to a Liberty League lawyer.

Pretty, isn't it? This new democratic America—the America which is pictured as the home of the free.

Save Social Security Jim Emery and his crowd have mounted their bicycles again, and are rushing from legislature to legislature putting the crimp into social security legislation. The venerable counsel for the National Manufacturers Association is up to his old tricks. The Federal Social Security Act, be it remembered, is an enabling act only. States must give it body and vitality. Until state legislatures act, workers can not get benefits.

The goal of Emery and his gang is the old artful objective of undercutting the law. State laws phrased in weasel words are to be made to do things.

1. To lift the burden of premium payments from the employers to the workers.
2. Cut down benefits to two or three dollars a week.

This is a serious matter. Organized labor must put on fighting clothes, march to the state capital and beat the employer lobby.

Does Research Pay? Some of our local unions are having trouble in getting members to co-operate in making weekly reports on hours worked, for research files. The members take the position that the trouble is not worth what it costs. Let us see. In the near future unemployment insurance is going into effect. The government will secure from the employer's records the number of hours and days worked per man. But what check will each worker have upon this record? None unless his union keeps it for him. If the individual worker files with his union a record of his employment, he will have such check. This is only one of the important uses of local union research. Rotation of work plans can operate fairly only by dependence on such records. Wage negotiations become more intelligible and forceful, and in the large, the research department of the International Office can get a permanent record that will make organization independent of guess-work, hearsay, baby tactics, and ignorance.

Civil Liberty In El Paso A group of clergymen representing all denominations appeared before Congress. They asserted that the right to organize must now be regarded as a civil liberty and that the refusal of employers to permit this right was threatening the traditional liberties of America.

As this hearing was taking place in Washington, emphatic evidence of the truth of this assertion was taking place in the city of El Paso, 3,000 miles distant. In that city electrical workers were on strike for the right to organize. Four striking electrical workers were virtually kidnapped by agents of the law in El Paso. The captain of police seized the four strikers, held them incommunicado on warrants sworn out in the neighboring state of New Mexico, and permitted these workers to be transferred to New Mexico on extradition papers issued by the Texas governor. No efforts were made by either the captain of the police or the governor to inquire into the cause for the irregular extradition.

The men were not granted the right of habeas corpus and the whole thing is so palpably in violation of every civil liberty that it is being treated as a tragic joke in the Southwest. However, the case shows to what lengths such anti-union companies as Stone and Webster will go to avoid permitting workmen to have the legal right of organization. There is no doubt that Stone and Webster minions in El Paso engineered the whole affair. The company serves both Texas and New Mexico and has recently brought foolish charges against the National Labor Relations Board as well as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the courts.

Such incidents are a disgrace to a democratic nation. It is no wonder that social-minded clergymen are protesting that the frustration of the right to organize is a violation of civil liberty.

Pass The Housing Act The Wagner-Ellenbogen bill, calling for the establishment of a permanent federal housing commission and providing a sensible plan for launching a low-cost housing program, should be immediately passed by Congress. This bill has brought light to the cloudy housing situation and has brought order where formerly only chaos reigned.

For three years various groups in the government have wrestled with the housing problem. Every conceivable plan has been tried except the right plan. Many have clung to the theory that houses for the \$15.00 and \$20.00 a week worker can be erected by private initiative under the old methods where mortgage bankers hold the mortgage and real estate dealers cash in.

Experience in every western country has proved that private investors do not and can not enter the field of low-cost housing. No way has been devised

whereby the usual profit-taking can be made and houses kept at that figure which will permit either low-costing rates or low-cost purchase.

The Wagner-Ellenbogen bill is founded on the best experience in the housing field, is conservative, well-designed, and has the backing of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. This Congress can go a long way toward saving itself from ineptitude by passing this act.

Political Sense There are such things as national characteristics. How these come to grow up and perpetuate themselves is not always clear, but they do exist. In the large, for instance, one can say that the Latin peoples are not political peoples. They do not have political sense. They have not produced any great political systems, constitutions, declarations of independence, or other state documents. In sharp contrast to these are the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. They are in a very marked degree political nations. The Scandinavian, the British, but not the German peoples, have political sense. They believe in government. They believe in the ballot. They believe in the effect of public opinion upon political institutions. They know how to conduct themselves in public meetings. This political tradition is what we have come to mean when we say "democracy". Though it is faulty, defective, and not always efficient, there is little doubt that it provides for a greater individual development of citizens in their relationship to the state than rival systems. We should see that during this transition period in American life when this political tradition is under attack, that inevitably there will rise persons and groups who say it is worthless, and that it should be tossed away in order that other values such as economic security and efficiency may be achieved. But should it be scrapped?

L. H. Fourcher, of L. U. No. 397, Balboa, Canal Zone, declares:

Must the child forever be shackled by the bonds of silver and gold?

* * *

Selfish individual interest bears no thought for others, and when applied collectively by any powerful group, its damaging effects are felt by all mankind.

* * *

The yoke is kept about the neck of labor because of the lack of interest on the part of all labor.

* * *

Where is the wisdom of the wise who will let the greed of wealth and power upset the intellect?

* * *

Many a man has sold himself in bondage never giving thought of what the results may be.



WOMAN'S WORK



WOMEN'S EFFECTIVENESS TO LABOR INCREASES

WOMAN is gradually finding a place for herself in the world of organized labor. She is winning respect, not only for her willingness to accept the burden of toil, but for her eagerness to use her brain as well as her hands. She is finding that as she goes out from the home into other fields, her ability to co-operate is still one of the most important qualities she can cultivate.

About 150 women, workers in many industries, gathered in Washington in the early part of May at the twelfth annual convention of the National Women's Trade Union League. These delegates were women who have won leadership in factories and workshops because of their interest in what lies beyond and around the job—their interest in the economic situation as it affects them and other workers. But they are not women who have college degrees, or social standing, or wealth—they could not have attended if unions had not paid their expenses. Their higher education was at the summer schools for workers in industry that some colleges co-operating with unions have established. They were real representatives of the millions who work at factory jobs.

But because they are women who see beyond and around the job, who have something to tell as well as the ability to listen intelligently, they were welcomed royally. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins found time to explain to them the essentials of the social security program; Senator Robert F. Wagner, one of organized labor's staunchest supporters in Congress, drew from his great fund of experience to tell them the extent to which the law protects labor; George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, spoke on unions' efforts to meet technological changes; Miss Mary Anderson of the U. S. Woman's Bureau discussed special problems of the woman worker.

Dr. Walter N. Polakov, industrial engineer, gave them "A Picture of Today's Technological America," forecasting developments in social adjustment that technological changes make necessary; Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, discussed an adequate standard of life in America and how it can be provided. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, herself an active member for many years in the New York chapter of the Women's Trade Union League, addressed the delegates and also entertained them at tea at the White House. Other leaders who spoke at the conven-

tion included President William Green of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Walton Hamilton, government economist; Frank Coleman, secretary of the Washington Central Labor Union, and Joseph P. McCurdy, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, and Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, who has distinguished herself as an authority on social and economic problems.

One of the features of the convention was a radio broadcast over a national hook-up of a debate on "Why Should Women in Industry Organize?" in which Norman Hapgood represented the public, Mrs. Harris Baldwin of the National League of Women Voters, spoke for the consumer, and Miss Elisabeth Christman of the Trade Union League, represented the woman in industry.

* * * *

But the women who work at paid employment and their representatives are not the only women whose importance to organized labor is gradually finding recognition. The wives of union men, who are entrusted with spending the family income, are coming into the picture. At a meeting in Washington in April a nucleus was formed for an organization to be known as the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. This is a coordinating movement to unite the efforts of national and international auxiliary organizations for greater effectiveness, particularly in the field of union label buying. The conference was called by the Union Label Trades department of the A. F. of L. with the approval of the federation's executive council.

Estimating that "over six billion dollars of union-earned money is spent annually by women members of organized workers' families," I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades department, declared that "this buying power is a great economic weapon in the market place. With it, women can become as effective in their efforts to win better wages and better conditions, as union men, themselves. If we could bring the members of the women's auxiliaries and their friends to a

full realization of this vast economic weapon, the cause of the American labor movement would be advanced by several decades.

"We frankly appeal to you for help," Mr. Ornburn said. "The American labor movement constantly faces a battle against the powers of greed and exploitation. In order to win this fight we must mobilize the members of the women's auxiliaries which are furnishing the leadership among the wives and other women members of labor unionists' families. In fact, the women's auxiliaries to labor unions furnish the best field from which the labor movement can draw leaders."

The new organization will hold a convention at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, at which time regular officers will be elected and the work of organization completed. In the meantime, Mr. Ornburn will act as temporary secretary.

* * *

The new label for women's garments is now being issued and we hope our readers will look for it, when they buy coats or suits, and buy only from retailers who stock garments bearing this label. This is not the label of any union, but is sponsored by the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, a co-operative organization of unions and manufacturers which has set up standards of wages and hours for the industry and the label is endorsed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

When you buy a coat that has in it the Consumers' Protection Label you know that the workers who made it enjoyed a 35-hour week, sanitary factory conditions, prohibition of overtime, and a fair minimum wage. You know that no child labor or "home" work went into its making. This label is designed to take the place of the NRA label and the woman who demands it is doing her part to establish higher standards for labor in the garment industry, to help stamp out the sweatshop and child labor.

We are publishing a reproduction of the Consumers Protection Label here so that you will be able to recognize it when you go in to buy a new coat or suit. One reason why we don't have union labels on women's clothes is that the women customers did not ask for them loudly enough. This new venture is another chance for women who believe in fair wages and good working conditions—and which one of us does not?—to show that belief in a practical way.

(Continued on page 224)



Look for this label on women's coats and suits.

Women's Auxiliary

List Is Growing

The auxiliary list is growing—North, South, East and West. Five new ones are reported, at Duluth, Minn.; Fresno, Calif.; Houston, Tex.; Danville-Champaign, Ill., and Jamestown, N. Y. Any other new auxiliaries that have been formed should announce themselves through this section of the JOURNAL.

L. U. No. 2—St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 31—Duluth, Minn.*
L. U. No. 60—San Antonio, Tex.
L. U. No. 66—Houston, Tex.
L. U. No. 68—Denver, Colo.
L. U. No. 83—Los Angeles, Calif.
L. U. No. 100—Fresno, Calif.*
L. U. No. 106—Jamestown, N. Y.*
L. U. No. 108—Tampa, Fla.
L. U. No. 113—Colorado Springs, Colo.

L. U. No. 177—Jacksonville, Fla.
L. U. No. 292—Minneapolis, Minn.
L. U. No. 304—Topeka, Kans.
L. U. No. 349—Miami, Fla.
L. U. No. 444—Ponca City, Okla.
L. U. No. 508—Savannah, Ga.
L. U. No. 574—Bremerton, Wash.
L. U. No. 583 and 585, El Paso, Tex.
L. U. No. 702 Zone B—Danville and Champaign, Ill.*
L. U. No. 716—Houston, Tex.*

* Newly formed.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

On the evening of March 5, 1936, the Electrical Workers L. U. No. 100, and their families met at the Holmes club house for a pot luck supper. More than 50 attended. From this meeting the women's auxiliary started. The electrical workers have been generous of assistance which has been greatly appreciated by the ladies.

Our newly elected officers are Mrs. J. Robinson, president; Mrs. William Pollock, vice president; Mrs. G. Ryan, secretary, and Mrs. N. Breuillot, treasurer.

We have our meetings the same evenings the electrical workers meet. This gives our members a chance to meet. We meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays in the month.

We have had four meetings to date. The electrical workers whose wives are auxiliary members are invited to the informal gathering after each meeting. Refreshments are served and entertainment provided. We have 23 members at present and are working for more.

Our members are enthusiastic and are planning "big things" for our auxiliary.

We would greatly appreciate hearing from any of the auxiliaries who are willing to lend us a hand.

MRS. GLENN RYAN.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

A women's auxiliary was organized here on March 12, 1936. We had a registration of

15 charter members. One additional member joined at our second meeting and we are hoping to increase this number within a very short time. Brother William McLean, chairman of the executive board of the Electrical Workers Local No. 106, gave a message on the purposes of such an organization and stressed the importance of all members buying union-made merchandise.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Marvin Ahlstrom; secretary, Mrs. Maurice Carlson; treasurer, Mrs. Hjalmer Sandberg.

We have chosen the third Wednesday of each month as our regular meeting night and are to meet at the different homes.

Since we have only just started our auxiliary, we have had no real activities as yet, but intend to plan various entertainments and programs as time goes on. We would be very grateful indeed to receive any suggestions from other auxiliaries.

MRS. MAURICE CARLSON,
386 Hallock St. Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Summer is here, laziness is rampant; but my conscience will not let me neglect this duty. Election of officers will soon take place

and ye office holders may not be office holders any longer. Our pride may suffer if the good membership decides they want a change. It will not matter if the change is for the betterment of the organization. However, if our personal feelings have first consideration, some weeks, maybe months, of inactivity will be necessary in order that the members may realize the magnitude of their mistakes in taking us out. We may even remain away from the meetings in injured silence for some time; anyway the members must be made as uncomfortable as possible for such audacity. This suit may not fit any one of the readers of this JOURNAL but if it does then this is an ideal time to make a change and here is a suggestion for a garment that will make the most plain of us beautiful.

Fashion the waist of a material called unselfishness. This is a new material, many of us have never used any of it but it is lovely; have it stitched with love of our fellow workers. This thread is also new. Button it with consideration, also a new product. Now the skirt is of a variety of materials but they are so alike that they harmonize just perfectly and they are: kindness, generosity, charity and tolerance. Make a broad belt of enthusiasm; this is very scarce and you must make haste to secure it before it is all out;

(Continued on page 221)



Cottage Cheese Salmon Salad

By SALLY LUNN

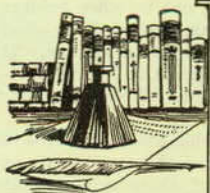
The warm days of late spring make most of us hanker for salad meals, flanked by tall tinkling glasses of iced tea. Here is a suggestion for a salad which may serve as the main dish for dinner or supper. The flavor is improved if you prepare it an hour or more before serving and place it in the refrigerator to chill. Escalloped potatoes, baked macaroni, or some other hot, starchy dish, is a good accompaniment, with fresh asparagus, corn on the cob, fresh green peas, or some other spring vegetable.

Either red salmon or tuna fish may be used.

Cottage Cheese Salmon Salad

1 cup cottage cheese	¼ cup chopped sweet pickles
1 cup minced salmon (red)	salt and pepper to taste
½ cup chopped celery	½ cup mayonnaise

Combine all ingredients in order given. Allow to stand in a cold place for one hour before serving. Place in a bed of lettuce for serving. This recipe serves six.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It is with deepest regret that I must inform the Brothers that Brother "Pat" Lynch, a charter member of Local No. 7 and a real dyed-in-the-wool union man, has passed away. Brother "Pat," as he was known to everyone in Springfield, was a true and loyal member, the kind you read about but seldom meet now-a-days. In his day a union card meant fraternalism and brotherly love to his fellowman. So with sad heart we of Local No. 7 send our most heartfelt sympathy to his family, and we feel that Brother Lynch, though not with us in body is among us always in spirit. May he rest in peace!

We had quite a flood around here in the past month and believe me even the old timers couldn't say, "I remember when so and so." It was the worst flood this section has ever had. West Springfield was about all under water. The north-end and the south-end sections of Springfield were anywhere from two to 14 feet under water. Water even came along the parts of Main Street that were considered immune. It meant working day and night for about two weeks for all electricians in Springfield. It wasn't any picnic either, working in hip-boots on live lines, and in dirty, filthy water. Thousands of people homeless, martial law, relief stations set up; soldiers and sailors everywhere to prevent looting of flooded areas! This correspondent had only 24 hours sleep in seven days the first week of the flood, and practically all the Brothers were in the same ratio. But things are getting back to normal now and some few Brothers again walking the bricks.

But every catastrophe has a laugh or two, just like the one that was told me. One of our leading industries was in the flood zone, so their efficiency experts got together to draw up a set of blueprints of how they were going to lay sand bags around the windows, etc., of the plant, to hold out the flood waters. Well, while they were drawing up plans of the station and work of each man (incidentally, they had about 300 men of the plant standing around waiting for orders) one of the experts happened to gaze out of the second story window, and lo and behold there was the flood waters up to the first floor and their cars under water. So it just goes to show that even efficiency men can't hold back flood water.

Before closing I would like to inform the Jersey City local that they have two good representatives from Emerson, N. J., working in Springfield in the persons of Brother Charlie Henkel and Brother Shaub, and two finer men cannot be found. Brother Henkel is working with me.

HERMAN S. HILSE.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The seasons go 'round and 'round and spring comes out here. However, the coal men have been extremely busy this last few weeks shooting coal into the bins which are in a sad state of depletion due to the unusually severe winter which we have gone

READ

Battle in Akron, by L. U. No. 306.
Courts and the Constitution, by L. U. No. 329.

Progress in the Merrimac Valley and Heroism in time of flood, by L. U. No. 326.

National Education Committee, by L. U. No. 108.

Great progress in Boston, by L. U. No. 104.

A cosmopolitan organization, by L. U. No. 339.

Toledo shows the way, by L. U. No. 8.

Heavy duty during disaster, by L. U. No. 761.

Forward in Cleveland, by L. U. No. 887.

Auxiliaries grow, by L. U. No. 702.

These letters are exceptional in content and style. They reach a high level of performance.

through. We drained the "alky" out of our pet jilippy on the last of March, thinking we were done with it for another eight months. On April 4, to our intense disgust, we had to thaw out a frozen radiator, which confirms the old adage, "One swallow does not make a summer."

Our wage agreement in its approved form, was submitted to our members and the members of the Contractors Association the first of April. The contract was signed by both parties and goes into effect immediately. Besides bettering our working conditions, it calls for a 15-cent wage increase on a sliding scale. On November 1, 1936, the hourly wage for journeymen will be \$1.52½ per hour. There are not many places in the country with a better scale. Although all members were notified to attend a special meeting to ratify this agreement only about 70 per cent attended, showing the indifference of some members to matters of vital importance.

Our good Brother Eugene Stoll suffered the loss of his beloved wife recently. She was an active worker for the betterment of conditions of the man who works with his hands and her services will be sorely missed and we extend Gene our sincerest sympathy in his loss.

A Mr. Morgan, of the American Red Cross, recently organized classes in first aid among our members. The boys attending may reap much profit in the future, should occasion arise whereby they may save a Brother's life, or one of their loved ones from pain.

Our aggressive business manager made the front page again. While on a business of importance to our local in Washington recently, his house was damaged by fire. The papers came out with headings set in 48-point type, as follows: "Business Manager of Electricians' House Burns, Due to Defective Wiring." You can imagine the amount of kidding he has had handed to him since the fire.

The building trades of this city have made

most remarkable progress in cleaning up the open shop situation. Three years ago this city was compared to Los Angeles in that respect. By constant vigilance and effective mass picketing, the downtown district is practically cleaned up and owners and builders now think several times before signing a contract that does not contain a union labor clause. There have been several instances recently where a picket has been on the job less than an hour and the job was straightened up.

Rumor has it that this city is about to enter a period of building the like of which has not been seen here for many a moon. The boys who have pounded the pavements for so long hope that there's more truth than fiction in the rumor. A realtor recently advertised that he was acting as agent for a large eastern insurance company and had some \$8,000,000 to loan for building and remodeling purposes at the low rate of 5 per cent interest and 20 years in which to repay the same. The next day two cops were there to handle the crowd of applicants. This proves my statement in last month's issue, that people will build if the money can be had to do it with.

The realtors here are convinced that good times are back. On the first of April the rents were raised 10 per cent. They say that there's a shortage of homes, due to the lack of building in the last five years and the tearing down of so many old houses in order to get out of paying the taxes on the same. The first new commercial building to be built in the downtown district since the depression set in, is well on its way to completion. It is a strictly modern one in every respect and all labor is performed by union men. The electrical work is under the supervision of our president, Frank Fischer.

The "poet laureate" of this local, "Corn Cob Willie," informs me that his present ambition is to send in some bunch of verses that ye editor will think are good enough to be printed on a page by themselves. When and if this happens, he will consider himself as "having arrived." As a start toward this desire, I am enclosing, per request, his latest effort. Maybe you can find room for the same.

BILL CONWAY.

P.S.: Will this double spacing help your compositor any? Let me know.

Editor's Note: Yes, we prefer double spacing of letters. Thanks, Brother Bill!

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As usual, I missed the April issue of the JOURNAL, due to scarcity of time. I have made two trips through Receiving Station B, the Los Angeles end of the Boulder transmission line, and it is the most wonderful thing electrically speaking I have ever seen; in fact, it is so good that at an early date I will try to describe in detail to the best of my ability just what it is. Imagine one transformer, and its oil capacity 14,000 gallons of oil, and you may be interested in reading about the condensers, the power factor of the line and numerous other things. So, watch my allotted space for the facts on these.

Local No. 18 has been holding its own

pretty nicely the past few months, but just why shouldn't it? It has the two highest powered business managers in Brother Williams and his assistant, Brother George Evans, that the local has ever had, to my knowledge, and my card has been in there constantly since January 5, 1912. Take it or leave it, Brothers, but these two boys make all former pie cards of this local look just like soap box artists to me.

What I base my conclusions on are these facts: When the panic, depression or whatever one wants to call it, hit this country it not only hit New York, Boston, Atlanta, St. Louis and the rest of the country, it also hit this big overgrown burg. But we have through hard work maintained our wage scale and in some classifications even raised above what they were during what is now termed the boom years. Just ask yourself this question, How did all this come about? Then, if you are truly honest with yourself, you can answer your own question by saying the officers of Local No. 18 are really the ones we owe credit to, and personally from me, they get it. Nothing is quite so distressing to me as when some officer or member presents a plan to better the conditions of the men on the job, then have some clum sum get on the floor and try to tear his plan to pieces. That is not unionism as it was taught to me. My idea is to help the man put his plan into effect. But this is what we have to expect, and after all, I suppose it makes the meetings more interesting.

Oh, yes; I was about to forget to ask all members of L. U. No. 18 to be sure to attend the two meetings in June; they will be quite interesting, a complete set of officers to elect and what a scramble, but leave it to the membership; they know whom they want.

I cave in now with a few personal remarks. Was out on the sun-baked desert a few days ago. My face is peeling yet from sunburn, but oh boy, the aroma from the sage bloom, the cactus plants and the pure desert air seemed like Heaven to me, after sitting over this mudhole down here at the harbor for a month or so. You worthies who peruse this article, try it for yourselves; it's truly wonderful.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

So busy changing jobs nearly forget to write. Seems as though things are picking up a little. A number of us are working on the new re-settlement job at Berwyn, Md., and what a job! Catch the train at 6:15 a. m., get home 5:45 p. m.; and have to ride in trucks about four miles to the job with a load of jigaboos. What a life! The public school work has been closed to union electricians even though they were told they were the best mechanics, and about 15 non-union men were retained. I wonder why? Would like to hear from Wilmington. Why not call for about 25 men and help us out?

John Behr is the superintendent on one job there. Hope you are getting along o.k., too. Henry Maas is wearing a smile. Answer—working. And so is Dave Jones. Boys, I hope every one of you in the I. B. E. W. will give President Roosevelt your consideration in future. Even though you have not everything you wish, you can have less if a change is made. Remember where we were when he took the oath of office? There were no jobs and no relief. The rest you can study out for yourself. Well, I have 32 days to see if all or nearly all men will be employed by June 1. I hope I hit.

Pittsburgh, Pa., thanks from Local No. 28 for helping to absorb some of our unemployed. That is what I call reciprocity. May our friendly feeling always exist. And this goes also for Local No. 26, Washington, D. C. And if any of our boys are in Pittsburgh, good luck! Bob Miller, in Lansing, Mich., hope the hand is o.k.

I never knew there were so many non-union men in America until I started working in the midst of ex-members, never members and would-be members, and truthfully I'll say some of the above at heart are really o.k., but I guess we can understand or try to understand why so many locals have closed books. Some have told me whatever the union men do we will follow, for the union men make wages and conditions.

Within the next few years I think all locals will enjoy a much larger membership, as conditions are leading up to it. Well, I can't keep harping on the same subject too long

because at 5 a. m. I have to rise and shine, so until then, keep a lip upper stiff. Off again!

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

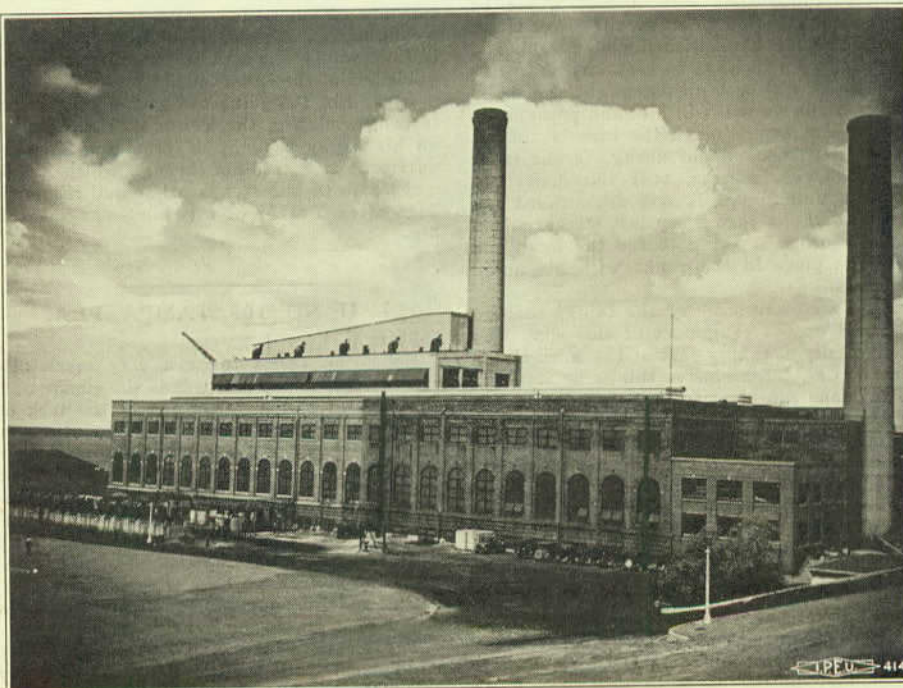
Editor:

Since my last letter to the JOURNAL, it is pleasing to report the spurt in the building line. The exposition buildings are rising rapidly in the lake city, and that's real good news, particularly to the building trades, which have probably suffered more from unemployment than any other industry. When the first signs of slow up appeared on the horizon and quite some time before the manufacturing industries started to curtail and reduce their working forces, the bottom fell out of the building trades. Long before things went to smash, men were laid off indiscriminately and many contractors were forced to dismiss with reckless abandon their long-time, well trusted and faithful employees. Therefore, the tradesmen who suffered the longest spell of unemployment were the building trades mechanics. Is it any wonder, then, that projects now going on under construction are most welcome and may activity continue throughout the year without interruption.

Aside from the local projects creating much employment, I have been informed that many members of the electrical trade have gone down to the flood zone, to Pittsburgh and Johnstown, somewhere near 100 men. Regrettable as it is that such catastrophes happen, whether they originate from Divine Providence, or otherwise, it matters not, it is the ones who suffer from such destructive elements whom we have to consider and to proffer our sympathy to. Those buildings that were caught in the raging, torrent waters have to be reconstructed and made to function once more. We are fully aware that the loss of life is beyond the power of man to restore, but progress must march on regardless of what takes place. Life has always been like that and I presume it always will be, until the end of time.

Our municipal plant in this city is still holding its own, notwithstanding its adversities. It is no great strain on the imagination to ferret out who the destructive elements are. The parent company is seeing forcibly to their complete satisfaction. They are leaving no stone unturned to make a wreck of it; they are striving hard to make a political football of it; they are using supreme salesmanship to compel large power consumers to cancel their contracts with the city and buy the parent company's power by reciprocating in exchange of trade, which would offset the difference in rates between the existing parties. The present administration seems to understand the wants and has shown a much greater desire to bring the plant up to the point of efficiency and to stabilize it beyond a complete breakdown. It is unlike (and thanks for that) one of the previous administrations whose director, while on the payroll of the city, was immediately employed by the power trusts to prevent cities from legislating for issuing bonds for building municipal plants in Ohio state. I refer to Mr. Wright, a former director of utilities in this city. Is it any wonder with such men in control of our plant that it cannot make progress?

I gather from the public press just last week, that the man who was instrumental in building the plant when he was mayor, back in 1912, the Hon. Newton D. Baker, is now defending a suit against the government for a subsidiary of the power trust, the Alabama Light and Power Company. I wonder what this eminent lawyer thinks about municipal ownership of light plants now? Since he be-



MAIN PLANT, CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

came a corporation attorney he is probably not so hot about such matters. This is the gentleman who in the year stated above resigned from the Chamber of Corporation Attorneys, better known as the Chamber of Commerce (where he graduated from), in defending the rights of cities to own and operate municipally owned plants; but obviously the call to arms has been sounded. I presume it is more profitable to work for them than it is in defending municipally owned utilities.

It took Senator Norris to dam the Colorado River that gave us Boulder Dam, President Roosevelt to dam the Tennessee that created the TVA. The Supreme Court damned the power trusts in upholding the right of the government to utilize the rivers and generate and distribute power, in competition with private corporations and damned if that is not something!

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Our next meeting will be held Wednesday evening, June 3, and it is the duty of every member of Local Union No. 83 to be present so you can take part in the nomination of officers, who, if elected, will take over the responsibility of the progress of our local for the ensuing two years; and, Brothers, the conduct of our officers for the next two years may decide the status of Local No. 83 in Los Angeles for the next decade.

It will always be the duty of our officers to co-operate with our friendly employers—those who use our members exclusively—and exert every effort to add new friends to our list of employers, that we may have work for a continued growth in membership.

Los Angeles has been publicized for years as an open shop city, but today our Central Labor Council can proudly boast of an organized labor membership fast approaching the hundred thousand mark, so there is every indication that Los Angeles will eventually become Americanized, and this steady growth of organized labor affiliated with the A. F. of L. must be a secret joy to members of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Times and many others who know in their hearts that organized labor is the greatest safeguard this city or this country has in holding in restraint advocates of all foreign isms. So the time is here now when labor officials can sit down in equality at the round table of job distribution and receive for their fellow members just compensation for services already rendered.

The A. F. of L. is an American institution with a background of over half a century of continued progress in the labor movement, and by its record merits the support of every true American who believes in our inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We are banded together as a national organization to procure for our members, wages, hours and working conditions consistent with a standard of living worthy of the name American, and the members of organized labor are intelligent enough to know that only through our united effort can progress be made along this line. Local No. 83 is a unit in this great organization, and to us is delegated the responsibility of shaping the destiny of the inside electrical worker in Los Angeles, and as union men we will not betray that trust.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 104 has gone and done it again. In less than four months she has taken into her organization new members to the number that has almost doubled her

membership. But, mind you, she is always reaching out to extend her organization and from time to time different groups of new members are taken in. However, the work of the last few months shows this remarkable increase in the men who belong to her. And to be sure the officers and members are justly proud of this achievement, proud that their local is living up to its duties and privileges as a labor organization, and also that L. U. No. 104 is doing its part with the rest of organized labor to make the Brotherhood and the A. F. of L. that 100 per cent organization in numbers as well as in every other way that it should be. The entire membership of L. U. No. 104 is happy to welcome these new members into its local and offers without stint the benefits and privileges it has to give. And one of the best things to be found there and offered with a welcome that it does the heart good to see, is the friendship and the fellowship of one of the finest groups of men to be found anywhere.

The officers of our local seem to sense that now is the time to push their missionary efforts to the limit and that "while yet it is day" to gather into their midst every last Brother that belongs to them. How often has our worthy president, Brother John O'Keefe, counselled and urged this very thing! He says that there never was a time in the history of the labor movement just like the present for expanding and strengthening the American workers' labor organizations. And further, says John, never before has a President of these United States or bodies of legislators been so friendly to organized labor and its endeavors as are the present ones. John would have all locals emulate his local and not cease their efforts until every last worker in the land has become a member of that organization that means so much to the workers—the American Federation of Labor.

Why should the winning of a new member to a labor organization be such a difficult job, ordinarily? What is there about this phase of the work of a local that requires a man to be an expert to be successful at it? Why cannot this matter be resolved into a universal formula so that to make a new member all the worker would have to do would be to confront the candidate, apply the formula and then congratulate him on his wisdom in joining your local? Oh, the many prayers that have ascended that such a rule would be forthcoming! But to no avail. No matter how much we have wished and sought and thought, we still have to seek out our prospect, go at him with all our might and main, and perhaps we will win him and perhaps we won't. But even though the task is difficult in the extreme and not always is our labor crowned with success, still the honest-to-godness union man is not discouraged because he knows that every last worker sometime or other is going to see the light and take his place in the ranks with his union brothers.

Now what are some of the things that go to make up the equipment of this chap who successfully does this part of the work of his local? Can these elusive things be itemized so that one can identify them in his own life or learn them if not found there? Perhaps on the top of the list is that one which above all others helps one to gain his objective, called enthusiasm. Enthusiasm, that strong excitement of feeling one has for the cause he is advocating. Emerson says that nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. What would a worker do without courage? There are so many obstacles in this work that must be overcome that a strong courage helps one greatly to go at them. Perseverance must be near the top of that list for a good missionary in the cause of organized labor must have a perseverance that will carry him

through to the execution of all his plans. Faith in the favorable outcome of his endeavors must not be left out. An instinct for fair play and just dealings is good. What a help cheerfulness is that is so contagious! And it is only a gentleman who can have anyone's respect. How much of a help it is in the winning of one to his cause if he can make that one feel at ease in his presence. Perhaps one of the finest things that can be said of this worker is that he has the gift of appreciating the good qualities of the one he is working with.

Now, since a repeatedly successful fisherman must have a knowledge of the ways of fish, so a fisher of men must know all he can about the one he is striving to "catch." Also, one must have methods, but the methods must not be too methodical. A climbing rose bush will bear roses even if it has no trellis to support it. Well, one might go on indefinitely reciting and defining adjectives that the dictionary is full of, that go to describe this man who is so necessary to the labor movement, but suffice it that we call to mind the key to the success of a man who won more men to a cause than any other man who ever lived. He summed up a lifetime of just this kind of work in one brief statement, "I become all things to all men that I might win them to my cause." To the one who takes himself seriously along this line it is recommended that a careful review of this man's life will be a very profitable study. And don't forget to read that masterful editorial in the March, 1936, JOURNAL, on John L. Lewis. It will add much to the sum total of your knowledge of men, and, what is more, your education as a trade unionist is not complete unless you have read it. And finally, after you have gotten set and your plans are all complete for a crusade into the ranks of the unorganized, leave a good wide margin in your mind for all the unknown factors that are sure to pop up and must be faced if your crusade is to be a success.

Local No. 104 does things. She does things successfully. Can you not guess why? Do you blame us for being proud of her achievements?

It is hoped that in the near future personal statements on definite labor subjects by members here and there in the local will appear in these letters so that you may get a closer view of the officers and men who make up this live organization. And do you think it would be asking too much of these gentlemen if they would allow their photographs to be published at the same time?

Local No. 104 joins the rest of the locals in congratulating the Editor of the JOURNAL on his happy thought of providing this department as a medium through which we all may come to know each other and a knowledge of each other of this kind makes us all kin.

HAM.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Education seems to be a very much discussed topic of late. There is the rumor of a shortage of skilled labor due to the lack of construction and training of apprentices to take the places of those who have passed on or for some reason or other dropped out of the trade. We have let a good time to improve our minds slip by during the lull in construction of the last few years, but why keep it up? We can start now when our environments seem to have been given a great uplifting and get more out of the program than ever before due to our renewed spirits.

The electrical industry has made, to my mind, greater strides than any other industry in the last few years. X-rays, mercury arc rectifiers, lighting effects, electronic tubes,

are just a few of the many new types of equipment being marketed lately. How many men know anything about their operation or installation? I'll venture to say very few, as during this time they were "pounding the pavements." They had a little interest in functions, uses and connections of these inventions. But when we once more are called to work can we handle the job, or will a young college man, with no practical experience, be the chosen one to oversee the work because the skilled man, in the handling of tools, is too important and scarce to be made the foreman? Not if we improve our working knowledge in this equipment, as then we will know the whys and wherefores and how it should be installed.

An educational program can be set up by the various local unions but I do not believe they will have the necessary finances and powers a national organization would have. I am of the opinion that the International Office should set up an educational committee to gather information and data for this new equipment, which cannot very well be obtained by the individual; its connections and a condensed theoretical explanation of its principles can be written with it. These can be set up in booklet form and issued to the membership at a nominal sum and used along with the local program. The national committee may also set up a schedule for instruction to aid in this program. I think we can find men in our own organization with the proper educational qualifications to function as such a committee. Other organizations draw from their own personnel first, as they are acquainted with the organization's needs. Why cannot we do the same? This committee, by the way, should be a permanent part of the organization, as in my mind education will soon play an important role in the future of all organizations.

THEO. FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

It looks like old times again on the C. & N. W. Ry., with practically all our old members back to work, and also some from outside locals.

The near future for the members of our local looks pretty good, with air conditioning and our new streamline trains, and other new work under way.

Our congenial entertainment chairman, Brother Bird, and his able committee have been very busy of late. They have arranged a dance and general good time party for members and friends to be held May 16, which I feel sure will be the best our local has put on so far.

Brother Corazza, our honest, democratic, technical and hard working general chairman, has started things a-clicking, moving forward and onward toward our goal, "the best local in the I. B. E. W."

We are all very happy about the promotion of Brother Stamm, and hope Leo will be as good a foreman as he was president and treasurer of our local.

Our president, Brother Helander, needs you and wants you to come to every meeting, so please don't disappoint Jack.

CHARLES FOOTE.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Spring is here again. And I mean spring in more ways than the season. The boys have spring in their step, a smile on their faces and a lightness of heart that can only come from the assurance of steady employment and a concrete evidence of a pay day (not just the ghost a-walking, like he has for the last few years).

We can afford to be optimistic about the future months of 1936. The membership are all employed for the first time in several years. Contrary to principle, we are going to enumerate our "sure things" before they are finished and not afterwards. We have a large construction job for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, an addition to Akron University, several government-aided school projects, and a healthy revival of home building and repairing. Electric ranges are also a factor that helps to steady employment as our electric utility company pays for the installation.

The county and congressional primary elections are next month and the campaign is in full bloom. The list of candidates in numbers sounds like an Ethiopian casualty report by Mussolini. And there will be a casualty list that can be truly attributed to organized labor's vote. There will be a few scores settled in the primary that are an aftermath of the recent rubber strike. Organized labor in Akron will vote intelligently this year.

We believe that a few pertinent facts on the recent successful rubber strike would be in order. As one writer summed it up, "The strategy of the strike? It can be summed up in one word—solidarity." Labor also set an all time record during the strike by leasing for their own use a local radio station for a continuous period of nine and a half hours.

In most people's opinion, the deciding factor that brought the strike to an end was the formation (with Goodyear finances) of a Law and Order League. Former Mayor Sparks was the nominal head of this league. This league was a boomerang that returned with disaster to Goodyear.

Our two local newspapers, the "Beacon" and the "Times-Press" deserve high praise for their editorials denouncing the vigilante movement inspired by Nelson Sparks. These were fine examples of a type of journalism that is all too rare in this country.

Because of the good work being done by the Newspaper Guild, they are rapidly acquiring a class consciousness that may be put to good use by alert organized labor. Give the newspapermen a break and they will give you a square deal, advertising or no advertising. Don't throw out the reporters. Give them the truth about any labor situation and they will do their "darndest" to see that it gets the proper publicity.

C. W. MURRAY,
Member Press Committee.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor:

At a summoned meeting of Local No. 326, held in Building Trades Hall, Lawrence, on April 17, it was voted to instruct the business manager of Local No. 326 to organize all the electrical workers of the Merrimac Valley into Local 326. At this meeting the electrical workers of Haverhill, Amesbury and Newburyport were initiated and now are members of Local No. 326.

Our next step in organization will be Manchester, Nashua, Derry and Dover, N. H.

A very friendly rivalry exists between the business managers of Local No. 104 and No. 326. Though the rivalry is keen, there exists nothing but the sincerest of friendship between these two local unions.

The membership of Local No. 104 is still larger than No. 326, but if the members of No. 104 do not "step lively" they are going to find No. 326 building up so fast that they will be transferring members to No. 104, as there won't be a hall in Lawrence big enough to take care of their membership.

We had quite a flood in Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill. When the Merrimac River runs "wild," it does not even recognize the jurisdiction of Local No. 326, so, therefore, we believe in "flood control"—we are going out to organize all the electrical workers in the valley. Our slogan for 1936 will be, "From Manchester to the sea."

So, come on, Local No. 104, you take the Connecticut and Local No. 326 will take care of the Merrimac. (Of course there are a few other rivers or creeks—but we will fight about them later on.)

But maybe the business managers of No. 104 and No. 326 better snap out of it. Charley Akers, business manager of Local No. 761, of Greenfield, and Dave Dorey, business manager of Local No. 909, of Pittsfield, may have something to say about organizing the utility workers.

However, it is every business manager for his own local, and who cares as long as they are members of the Brotherhood?

All meetings of Local No. 326 in the future will be held in Lawrence. Bus transportation will be provided for all members who do not reside in greater Lawrence.

At this time, I want to call attention of our Brotherhood to some of the deeds of heroism performed by some of the members of Local No. 326 during the time that flood conditions existed in Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill. I cannot let this opportunity go by without mentioning at least a few of the outstanding good deeds performed by the members of our local union.

Frank Lundy, a cable-splicer, and his helper, Fred Sullivan, were attempting to splice a submarine cable, while working on a raft in the turbulent Merrimac River at Nashua, N. H. An iceberg came along and struck the raft with terrific force, throwing Brothers Lundy and Sullivan into the river. Brother Lundy was stunned by the force of the impact and would surely have drowned only for the extraordinary efforts of Brother Sullivan. Brother Sullivan, or as his friends call him, "Duck," when he noticed that Lundy was in a bad way, immediately went to his rescue and though they were almost 200 feet from shore, he not only brought Lundy to shore but supervised the applying of artificial respiration to him. This was probably the most outstanding bit of heroism performed during the flood, but there were many rescues, some of the most serious nature and some rather comic.

As I sit down to think and "reminiscence," I can see Billy Boyle carrying a lady weighing 200 pounds from her home with the flood waters swirling around his ears. Brother Boyle carried that woman over 200 yards before he reached dry land.

I can see Brother George Gosselin with the co-operation of Brothers Janotka and Christie, rescuing a barrel of beer from the Shawsheen River, and, believe it or not, they returned it to the owner without opening it.

I can see Fred Adams and Bob Beirne, battling with a 13,000-volt feeder, trying to untangle it from a tree in the middle of the Merrimac River. Their boat filled with water but they stuck to their job and finally untangled the wires.

I can see four members of Local No. 326 rescuing Carter Hart and giving him the "bird" for opposing our license bill. It is a wonder they did not drown him.

I can see Brother Vandette at the risk of his life dive into the turbulent waters of the Shawsheen to rescue a cat.

Brother Mike Geraci rescued a colored woman from the Spicket River.

I can see Brother John Doyle assisting the German-American Club in saving their stock in trade.

There were many outstanding rescues of

flood victims and the work done by members of Local No. 326 was not only appreciated by the power and light companies, but it was gratefully appreciated by the people whom they served.

Some of our members were completely wiped out by the flood. Fred Barnes, our financial secretary, lost his home, as did Bill McIntosh, Dave Millar and Maurice Fleming; many others were more or less affected.

The flood is gone, but with it came the opportunity of finally organizing Haverhill, Amesbury, Newburyport and spreading the good word to all the employees of the New England Power Company who were sent to Lawrence as emergency workers.

J. F. O'NEILL.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Another year has rolled around and it is with pleasure that the writer states that the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company and Local Union No. 329 have again entered into a very fine agreement for working hours, conditions and wage scale, in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions, with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial.

We of Local Union No. 329 are proud of it, and to the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company and its officials we extend our wish for lots of happy kilowatts. To our business agent, who is also our president, Brother P. J. Trantham, our vice president, Brother L. L. Harman, who were instrumental in putting through the new agreement, and the others who helped in a more obscure way, lots of good luck.

Brothers Trantham and Crawford have returned from the Louisiana State Federation of Labor Convention (and it takes nine days before their eyes are open) and guess who they brought back to Shreveport with them? None other than that old war horse, Brother O. A. Walker. Do you know him? Well, you should, as he was the main ram-rod in getting our first agreement through last year with the Southwestern. And to you O. A., come back and see us some time.

Before you read this, Local Union No. 329 will have pushed to a favorable conclusion another matter of great importance, to wit: Its annual fish fry and beer drinking contest which will occur May 2, from 1 p. m. to any old time you have enough fun and decide to go home, or rather the wife so decides, to be truthful. The last year's event was such a success and went so smoothly, with nobody having too much of anything, that it seemed just the thing to have another this year. All we can say is that we wish you were all here with us.

Getting back to the convention of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, we are glad to report that Brother C. R. Carl, business agent for our esteemed neighbor, Local Union No. 194, was re-elected secretary of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor.

The writer has read with great interest the articles and discussions in the JOURNAL on the apparent unconcern with which the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, set aside as unconstitutional the solemn enactments of the Congress of the United States. Those who favor this pretended power of the federal courts, declare that the Constitution of the United States bestows upon the federal judiciary such authority.

It might seem out of order for a layman to question such authority, or to pass upon what is, or what is not, authorized by the Constitution. The writer, however, as a student of law for about 20 years, and a member of the Texas Bar for 16 years, feels

no hesitancy in so doing, and has for the past few months made a special study of the law, and of the history of the gradual encroachment of the judiciary of the United States upon the province of the legislative branch.

The federal courts have never had nor do they now have authority to set aside laws. The Constitution of the United States is not long; it is easy to understand, even for the layman, and I think it is the duty of every member of the I. B. E. W. to study it and make up his mind as to what his rights are under it. Nowhere in the Constitution is the authority to review the acts of Congress given to any court. It was not intended by the men in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that the federal judiciary should set aside laws. In that convention four separate and distinct attempts were made by Madison and others to embody into the Constitution the right to pass upon the constitutionality of laws, and four times the thing was voted down by the convention. And that power was not assumed until 1803, fully 16 years after the Constitutional Convention, when the Supreme Court arrogated to itself the power to set aside laws enacted by Congress. That part of the Constitution which creates the Supreme Court, Article III, Sections I and II, does not make the Supreme Court the master of the Congress, but does just the opposite; it makes the Congress the master of the Supreme Court. It gives to the Congress the power to regulate the Supreme Court and to say what its duties shall be. It certainly would be a farce to write into the Constitution a provision that Congress should regulate by enactment what the duties of the Supreme Court should be, then give to the Supreme Court the authority to set aside that enactment. That would mean complete stagnation. If the Constitution gave the Supreme Court the right to set aside laws, why did they wait 16 years before they started to exercise that authority, when it was in the beginning of the Congress as a legislative body that they would need the most guidance and would make the most mistakes?

The writer does not have the space here to discuss in full the above topic, but is prepared to show that court, the highest court in the land (Public Opinion), that his point is well taken.

In conclusion, we of Local Union No. 329, wish to the boys at El Paso, Texas, a very "happy landing."

MILTON T. LYMAN.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Glancing over the various letters in the March issue of the JOURNAL, one cannot help but note the vast difference of opinion and thought that go to make up these interesting pages of correspondence. It also implants in our minds the cosmopolitan nature of our great organizations. The membership of our organization must represent every creed and nationality under the sun, all working in unison to one end—namely, to better the wages and conditions of the workers so as to make this world a better place in which to live.

Might not this example of unison be an object lesson to the nations of the earth, whose leaders are drunk with power—a power that can only lead to the destruction of the human race?

Brother Ingles paid a flying visit in February. He gave us a very interesting talk on finance, currency and the causes of de-

pression, also gave us a little insight into the workings of the Industrial Standards Act, as applied to the workers in the province of Ontario. The Industrial Standards Act, as I understand it, is something similar to the code system, as enacted under the now dead NRA. The act has been beneficial to a vast number of workers in Ontario, raising the wages in some industries as much as 400 per cent. While the act on the one hand has been a benefit, it has its failings, in the rules and regulations governing the act, in regard to the organizing of the workers, preparatory to coming under the act. The act, as it now stands, states that a group of men may get together, organize, draw up an agreement suitable to employer and employee and make application to the Minister of Labor to come under the protection of the I. S. A. You will note there is no mention of affiliating in any way with the trades union movement.

The membership of Local No. 339 is composed mostly of civic and railroad employees and for years past has been striving to organize the inside wiremen. From time to time we have succeeded in getting a few into the local, but owing to the big majority being on the outside, they have gradually dropped out. For years now these men have been working under conditions which to put it mildly have been intolerable.

The contractors, most of whom look on trades unionism as a "bogey" to beware of, have been suffering contract losses at the hands of the carpet-bag variety inside wireman. Now come the squeals. They see their chance to cut out this carpet-bag man, or at least compete with him by forming a mob organization and coming under the I. S. A.

On learning through the press the progress these company unions or mob organizations were making, we immediately got in touch with the Trades and Labor Council, held a special meeting, and jointly protested to the Deputy Minister of Labor in granting a code to any such organization as the inside wiremen were forming; especially so, when there was an established International Union in our city. We did not get much sympathy from the Deputy Minister, and were bluntly told that we, as two labor factions opposed to one another, would have to fight it out between ourselves. Another joint meeting was held and a stormy protest sent to the Premier and the Minister of Labor, condemning the attitude taken by the Deputy Minister against a bona fide organization such as Local No. 339, I. B. E. W. To date we have nothing official, but have been given to understand that no code will be granted to any group of men unless organized into a recognized organization, affiliated with the Trades Congress of Canada. Amendments to the act have been submitted to the Minister of Labor for consideration and we have every reason to believe that they will be adopted.

The few facts I have presented above in our dealings with the I. S. A. have been set down with the idea that other locals throughout the province of Ontario will keep a watchful eye on any attempt to duplicate the tactics of the inside wiremen at the head of the lakes. Might I add that the auto mechanics and plasterers were attempting to come under the act in the same manner but their efforts have also been stopped?

May I say that due to our course of action we are in the bad books of the inside wireman and his employer? But for anything we have done we have no regrets, as we feel that our actions are in their best interests, and the interest of the trades union movement as a whole. We want to see these men better their wages and conditions and are willing to co-operate with them to our utmost, but first of all they must comply with the wishes of our local union and let the administration of

the I. S. A., as regards to the electrical workers in this district, be under the guidance of our local union.

The civic employees of Fort William and Port Arthur presented their new agreement on April 1 and asked that 50 per cent of the cut in wages be restored this year, and that the full basic rate be restored on May 1, 1937. To date they have been flatly refused any increase, but the commissioners are willing to sign the existing agreement for one more year. The latter, I think, will be the final outcome of negotiations and at that my contention is that the wage agreement committee will have done well in maintaining the existing agreement.

We had a very enjoyable social evening after the business of the first meeting in April. About 35 members were present and I

believe I can vouch for all that we had a very nice time. Brother Mollineaux, organizer for the painters and decorators, from Hamilton, Ont., was a guest, and certainly proved himself to be a real entertainer. He also gave us a little talk on the value of organization.

Winter is fast drawing to a close and we are looking forward to the few short months of summer which we are privileged to have in this north country. Meetings will be sparsely attended during these next few months, so in closing I ask the Brothers, if they cannot attend meetings to be sure to pay their dues promptly to the appointed shop stewards, thereby keeping themselves in good standing, without any great effort. This business of slipping up on the odd month in the summertime is often the cause of los-

ing good standing and the loss of good benefits.

Our sorrow and sympathy go out to Brother Art Wilson and family, whose home was saddened by the death of a dear wife and mother.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

In view of the continued agitation against New Deal policies it is interesting to note the results of its efforts to reduce electric rates by the TVA and Boulder Dam projects and the reduction of financing charges, interest rates, etc., under FHA.

President Roosevelt's prediction that lowered electric rates would bring huge profits to privately-owned power companies in the

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963 K C	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumpka, Ala.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
			W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.

Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Tennessee Valley is being borne out in several ways.

For instance, the Alabama Power Co., who asked the U. S. Supreme Court to wreck the TVA as a destructive competitor, though standing fortieth among the nation's utilities in the number of meters served, yet ranks fourth in the list in the number of refrigerators sold since lowering its rates.

The Tennessee Electric Power, ranking thirtieth in number of domestic meters, yet after TVA pointed the way has risen to first place in the entire United States in increased kilowatt hours sold per residential consumer, first in electric ranges sold, second in electric refrigerators, and third in electric water heater sales.

The Georgia Power Company ranks twenty-third in the United States, but after one year of lowered rates its refrigerator sales increased 176 per cent, ranges 576 per cent and water heaters 1,472 per cent.

Locally the situation is much the same. The Southern California Edison Company reports the following figures for 1935 under lowered rates. Electrical dealers, aided by this company's promotional efforts sold 35,000 refrigerators, nearly double the 1934 total. Records show sales of 5,000 ranges, 2,600 water heaters, 30,000 washers and 5,000 ironers.

This company also increased its active meters by 17,000. Its idle meters have been reduced to the lowest point in seven years. Its connected load increased 113,000 h. p. Its earnings rose to a net profit of \$11,742,593, the best since 1932. The first two months of this year, 1936, net profits totaled \$1,942,124, or 33 per cent greater than the same period in 1935, the year all the above companies showed increased progress.

The sales stimulus of TVA cannot be denied, so what is left for the privileged interests to complain about? Apparently they're willing to fight the New Deal even when it puts money in their pockets, so Brothers, do a little reading between the lines.

Thanks Brother Grimes, of L. U. No. 948, appreciation hurts no one. I'm doubly rewarded for my February effort by being in the editor's Read Column also.

Let's forgive Brother Bachie, of L. U. No. 211, he's been reading some of our leading dailies and got his letters mixed. I believe he meant the R. O. T. C. instead of the Boy Scouts.

Al Smith should be well acquainted with the bolony dollar, he built his Empire State Building with them, and the top of it would be a suitable place for a push over. So, until the Republican party has something to offer besides unemployment, let's let them rest.

If the swing from Republican to Democratic voters' registrations in this hitherto Republican state is any indication, then the Republican party has four years more to condemn New Deal policies. Perhaps by that time they will have gotten control of the reactionaries in their midst and be willing to proceed with a workable policy for the betterment of all our people. We hope so.

If Brother MacKay, of L. U. No. 526, will read back into the early history of our Supreme Court he will find other instances of its efforts to perpetuate slavery in various forms.

Our Constitution has been amended from time to time, so why worry about changing it again if it becomes necessary to free any part of our people from any type of slavery?

A few local briefs: Brother E. E. Mecham is now on full time as business manager and is making progress. The changeover to 60 cycle current is 46 per cent complete, and

Pasadena's light department expects to have all arrangements made in time to receive and distribute Boulder Dam power when available. All members are working, and prospects are encouraging. Los Angeles County now requires wiremen to be licensed by a new ordinance.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Editor:

One more month has slipped by and another letter has to be sent by Local Union No. 492. You see, our worthy president, Brother Nevinson, is quite a slave driver and if I (the poor recording secretary) don't write something, he wants to know why. Now what can a fellow say to why!

There is really very little to report from this local, the only new event being the resignation of Brother Hadgkiss as financial secretary, a position he has held since the formation of L. U. No. 492, in 1919. He is now training for the position of system supervisor and feels that this man-size job is enough for one pair of shoulders without worrying about everybody's dues. His successor, appointed by the executive committee, is Brother Tom Gannon of 107 Tara Hall and Vallee Station, and as Tom once worked in a bank he should have no trouble handling our little bit. Say, fellows, we can make it a lot easier, too, if we only remember the date and pry open our pocketbook and send him our dues on time, instead of him having to call and remind us we are one or two months in arrears. So, come on, what do you say?

Since the last publication of the JOURNAL, the Moose River Mine catastrophe has been enacted and, while we, among the rest of Canada and United States, despair that such things do happen, we think that it had a glorious ending. Such an epic speaks volumes of the courage and sagacity of that sometimes much abused body of men, the miners. So, let us doff our hats to these men!

A bit of information for our own members: We still meet at Peate's Hall, Mansfield Street, on the first Wednesday of every month.

THOMAS J. STOKER.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Here's another letter from the "Alamo City" away down here in Texas. Our fiesta and yearly carnival this last week has left us somewhat tired and shaken, for we have still found that animal still eats animal, and man still beats man, ain't it the truth? We mean by that that carnivals will always be carnivals, yet live and learn. Well, our credit union is going ahead in a great big way, lots more investments. Now we will look forward to a land-slide business.

We have our credit union charter and have been joined by the gas department union and Station "B" group. It seems this plan is excellent, simply because it enables the working man not only to save, but to be able to secure money at a necessary time, at an extremely low and sane rate, and we all know that at some time or another we have all needed a loan or will need one. And isn't it nice to be able to secure that loan without worry of collectors dogging you continually? Perhaps some are fixed so they feel they won't need a loan, good for them, they should then strive to put some in the credit union. Anyhow investigate our credit union and find out what it can and will do for you if given a chance.

Our Centennial will be held here in Texas soon, and it will be a wonderful, colorful

event. Perhaps you all have heard or read about it. Big events will be our Battle of Flowers and celebration of the battle of San Jacinto, which happened on April 21, 1836, in which 783 Texans under the leadership of General Sam Houston, fought successfully one of the decisive battles of the world, assuring Texas independence—making possible a new southern boundary for the United States.

So to you Brothers farther north who may not understand the occasion of that celebration, we have just mentioned, it will undoubtedly be some welcome information.

The writer of the following verses gave us permission to send this in:

"Memories From the Alamo"

"State of Texas, land of destiny,
History flecked with heroes' blood,
We your children give thee honor
On the ground where Crockett stood.

"Dedicated to the memory of that
Gallant little band,
Who with death in sight each minute
Made for Texas their last stand.

"Viewing now the peaceful bearing
Of this aged and vine covered wall,
It is hard to quite imagine
All the horrors of its fall.

"Just as scripture solemnly reminds us,
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust,
This aged building with its memories
Makes us conscious of our trust.

"When you enter note the feeling,
Similar to that in a house of God.
And each room with its inscriptions
Teaches us of heroes' love.

"Love of country,
Love of freedom;
Courage when it is needed most,
Love of God and His commandments;
Love to live, yet die on post."
—Composed by William Carlson.

We believe this poem to be outstanding, and the "Alamo" is right here in San Antonio, a beautiful place even now, as Brother Carlson so graphically described it. It still stands out defiantly and beautiful among the tall buildings that have sprung up around it.

We believe this "Memory" is very fitting, due to the fact that April 21 was celebrated in memory of Texas heroes. We hope you Brothers enjoyed this letter and poem, and thank you kindly, Brother Carlson, of L. U. No. 500, here in San Antonio.

FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Business has not picked up quite as rapidly as we expected during the past month and our two prospective jobs have completely soured; but the bricklayers and plumbers are on the job full capacity and naturally the electricians will follow.

We have recently taken occasion to put the pension plan into operation for the first time in our local and Brother Charles B. Stoddard ("Bert" to his associates) is the first to benefit under its provisions. "Bert" has long been affiliated with the local, joining as a charter member in 1915. The only particularly black smirch on this long record is in his insistence on owning, or refusing to trade, his late 1922 Model T Ford. All of us who look back over these long years, regard him as a typical union man. He has held many offices of responsibility, has a remarkable attendance record, and has been loyal to

the local's cause and progress. We shall not say good-bye, but extend our unanimous expression of appreciation and continued wishes for good fortune to Mrs. Stoddard, who as well as Bert has had many of the local's interests at heart.

Could write about 15 pages about "Quoddy" and sum it all up in one, for while the \$36,000,000 tidal power plant may be completed or not, from a maze of doubts one fact seems to stand out, that Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who figured this tremendous project originally, and many of his followers, are staging the greatest battle yet in its behalf. Thousands of opinions and arguments are expressed daily, none of which would interest anyone outside. There must be a market for the power and Congress must appropriate the balance of the \$36,000,000, both of which are considerable obstacles; although Col. Philip Fleming in a recent address to the Bangor Chamber of Commerce asserted that power will be produced and markets exist for more power than can be developed on the project as now outlined, and he significantly remarked that Dexter P. Cooper lacks only authority to sign contracts with those outlets.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 702, ZONE B, DANVILLE-CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Editor:

Two months have passed since an article from this county has been published and quite a few things have happened during that time, also a lot hasn't happened that should have.

Recently, through the efforts of our stewards, business agent, and others, Brother Ed Hethrington, who was discharged on a framed-up charge, was put back to work and full time for the time he was off was paid him. Since that time one more attempt to get him discharged has failed, so I don't know what is coming next.

The women of our I. B. E. W. families here in Danville met recently and organized the women's auxiliary of Local No. 702, Zone B, and already have shown themselves to be quite the gals, for they threw a card party and from the looks of their bank balance after only six weeks of organization, it looks like things got off with a bang. At present about 80 per cent of those women eligible for membership in the auxiliary are members and paid up. All power to the ladies in their enterprise and our best wishes to them. For when you have your family with you in a fight it can change the scene entirely in the outcome of our struggle for complete organization. For example, we will take the outcome of switching to union dairy companies. In Danville we have about four major milk companies. Of the four, one is organized. These women, after being instructed as to which dairy was fair promptly switched from non-union to union milk. Immediately, every woman was beset by drivers from the other dairies, with all sorts of high-pressure sales talk on why they should have the milk business that they lost; and I think that this incident will have no little effect in effecting the organization of the other groups of non-union dairy workers.

We around here read with much interest and with no little sympathy in our hearts the struggle of Local Union No. 585 that was printed in the last WORKER. For one can not think of El Paso without thinking of our own situation here, both now and a year ago. For almost at the same time Local No. 585 had their first strike we had ours and it was nearly two and a half months afterward that we went back to work with our contract.

It seems criminal that union men have to partially put up with rats who will go into a plant and fight against the honest efforts of

men to secure the conditions so necessary to life and happiness. These men live on the hardships of others and remind me of vultures or other foul birds on which the governments have open season the year around in their efforts to exterminate such undesirable; but I guess according to law there is no open season on the former kind of rats.

Around these parts organization has been increasing gradually. In Champaign at a recent party, held simultaneously with one here in Danville, about 15 new members were added to our list. Here in Danville so far we have received only the things that the sparrows starved to death on in Detroit—promises. But time will tell.

In a recent talk by Brother Eugene Scott, our capable business agent, given at our last meeting in Champaign, he told us of the fruits of his efforts in his organization of other utility properties in northwestern Illinois. Some of the properties organized by Brother Scott are Ottawa, Pekin, Peoria, La Salle, Bloomington, Lincoln, Galesburg, Keokuk, Marseilles and many others, which I think will make headaches of these company unions just a little more severe. Well, they say, time marches on, and I guess it does.

Local Union No. 702, Zone B, has notified the proper parties that our contract will be opened again June 1, 1936, for the purpose of ironing out difficulties which have arisen during the past year and a few more little things that are necessary to our growth and living conditions.

Well, I guess it was about time to cut the static from this correspondent, so until next month, so long!

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The writer wishes to thank our recording secretary, Brother William Lewis, for his very interesting article in this space last month, explaining to the readers of the JOURNAL just how the employees of the City Light and Power works spend their winters. Being one of the victims of King Winter myself, I want to tell the world at large that the good work performed by our city utilities will be long remembered.

Unusually high water and flood conditions over many sections of the country during the past three months have resulted in the loss of nearly 200 lives, with suffering and hardship imposed upon thousands of our citizens and with property losses reaching into millions of dollars. Similar conditions two score or more years ago took a toll of thousands of lives in the same area. What would have been the loss of human life in the latest flood without our modern radio, telephone, telegraph and high speed press services and the electric power industry that make all of the above means of communication possible? Had the people in the stricken areas been dependent on Paul Revere methods of receiving warnings of danger no doubt the loss in human lives would have been much greater.

The electrical workers of this nation can be justly proud of their affiliation with an industry that plays such an important part in the lives of 120,000,000 people.

Rural electrification is now making deep

inroads in the ranks of the unemployed in our local, with four of our Brothers placed, and more to follow, we hope. A one-man electrification drive by a Norman C. Evans, president of a so-called Indiana Electrification Association, Inc., was brought to an abrupt end by the arrest of Evans, April 7, at Jasper, DuBois County, Indiana, at the request of Attorney General Philip Lutz, Jr. Evans, who was formerly associated with Rural Electric Membership Corporation unit in Greene County, was charged with selling farmers membership in his association at \$1 per farm.

AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

It is a well known fact that education gives oneself assurance through the training to think out problems. It trains the youth to pick out the important facts of life and study them, and lay aside the mass of unimportant detail. In the words of a noted educator, "education teaches one how to learn," and knowing how to learn the youth of today is exerting an influence on the social and political life of the United States that is being felt more and more each year. Whether that influence is good or bad for our country I will not venture to say, but the fact remains nevertheless. A large number of these young people, fresh from the class rooms, enter the ranks of labor, and it is up to organized labor to see that their education continues in the right direction, and what an easy task that should be, and one that both the pupil and teacher would be benefited by. The teacher, of course, should be the trade unions through their locals. I heartily agree with the author of the following extracts from a talk on educational programs at a meeting of Local Union No. 734, in Portsmouth, Va., April 16, 1936:

"* * * Because of lack of interest or because of opinions already formed, educational programs conducted by organized labor have never converted educators, members of the professions, employers of labor nor a large percentage of the laboring class. Many of these honestly believe that organized labor and communism are closely allied. A local professional man recently remarked, 'my father belonged to some kind of a union but I never knew much about it.'

"In another decade many of the sons of union men will be teachers, lawyers, physicians, politicians or employers and they will have passed beyond our influence unless our educational programs embrace them now. An impression gained by the youth of today will remain with the man of tomorrow, and if boys of suitable age can be given an insight into the workings of organized labor, the result will be a closer understanding between persons in the several walks of life in future years.

"Every union man should be encouraged to invite his son to be his guest at the meetings of his union."

Such a program followed through a course of a few generations and by organized labor as a whole would remove from the mind of the public the idea that communism and organized labor were even remotely allied.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Because of flood conditions here in New England, I was unable to write a few lines for the correspondence department of our "bigger and better" magazine for the month of April. However, I know our local gang



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will understand since I usually wait until the latter part of the month to write.

Now that our little local here in Greenfield, Mass., has tasted a bit of "publicity for the cause"—namely, organization in the ranks of the I. B. E. W.—the members of Local No. 761 demand that I write a few lines each month for our magazine. Consequently, I shall endeavor to continue letting you, the rest of the country know through our magazine that a real live gang of woodwalkers, the pioneers of our local, along with the rest of the outside members from different departments of the Western Massachusetts Electric Company, send greetings to all Brothers from the little town of Greenfield.

On Wednesday, April 1, the employees of our company had their work set out for them because of the terrible flood that hit this state wherever water flowed. All brooks, streams and rivers certainly went on a rampage, causing destruction and distress to homes of inhabitants that were near the raging torrents. The Green and Deerfield Rivers which flow through part of Greenfield, and the Connecticut, which is New England's largest river, inundated their banks, flooding the lower sections of Greenfield and surrounding towns. Considerable damage was done to farms and homes in the patch of the flood waters which reached a record height. The Connecticut River did untold damage to towns and cities, breaking down dikes, flooding the low lands. Many bridges were swept away in and around this town and one famous old wooden bridge connecting Greenfield to Turner's Falls was swept away entirely.

Cattle and poultry losses were great. One farmer in Northfield, Mass., lost over 300 head of prize cattle. The flood sights that I viewed were almost unbelievable. Owners of rich land in Vernon, Mass., of which they were extremely proud, were forced to flee from their homes on account of the sudden rise of the waters. When it finally receded, the land was dotted with holes and gullies, some of them large enough to hold a city block. To me, the land looked like the bad lands of South Dakota, when I was box-car touring that country some years ago.

The flood started in March, 1936, and all linemen of the Western Massachusetts Electric Company, at Greenfield, were sent out on emergency work in a driving rain. The heavy gang was sent to the town of Griswoldville where the North River flows through it. We had to free lines that were down in the water, to cut over on poles, an emergency service to give "juice" to farms and factories. It is a situation like this that brings out the best in a man. While this dangerous work was being done, I am happy to say, that there were only three accidents.

Our president, Brother Brantner, got afool of a long guy line which was being used to pull a large tobacco shed away from our primary lines. It happened by the line truck and as the slack came up suddenly it took Brother Brantner unawares, injuring his chest slightly and hurling him in the air a few feet. Brantner says, "You can't keep a good man down."

Brother Fred Lippe slipped off the abutment of the Schell Bridge, falling 30 feet or more into the edge of the river where the mud was quite oozy. Fortunately, the soft mire saved him from a serious accident. Talk about a mud turtle coming up for air, you should have seen Brother Lippe when he oozed up out of the muck. He was always a fall guy—for the ladies. Brother Don Clark had a plank fall on his foot, which lamed him up a bit, but he says he can win any time—by a foot.

I should like also to say, Mr. Editor, that the operators in the stations did their bit during those trying days, endeavoring to keep

the water from reaching the turbines, trying to keep service going, until finally forced almost to vacate some of our power stations.

I want to say, also, that the officials who were responsible for the additional money we received should recognize the fact that we of Local No. 761 want them to know that our organization is only too glad to promote good feeling between the company and our local union, both with safety and service. We would feel sure of that that if some of the officials had been on the scene and seen the feat performed by one of our Brother linemen, Red Bergeron, perched on top of a 30-foot extension ladder which was rope-guyed on each side and a long one-inch hook fastened to the top of the ladder, which was out as far as possible over the rushing water. He and the ladder were lowered to the snarled wires and he unsnarled them by using tree trimmers.

The daddy of our local, Walter J. Kenefick, special representative from the International Office, is in continual contact with our committee at all times for his personal interest in our local's success. So, come on, Brother members of Local No. 761, bring in new members, show Brother Kenefick you are willing to co-operate in building up our local, and make it the banner local in the state of Massachusetts. It is not fair for the members of our local to expect a scant few to sell the idea of organization to outsiders, but you must all work hard to build up our local. By doing so, you show your appreciation to Brother Kenefick for his many hours spent in helping us.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that this letter is not so long that you won't find some space in your column for at least a part of it. I am

merely trying to insert interesting news of the activities of our young local. We want the rest of the country to recognize the fact that we have a real live outfit in this town, the first time a union was formed with success. We are bound to grow and are also proud of the fact that we members of Local No. 761 showed the way to many, if not all, outside locals, the highest scale of wages paid to linemen in this state.

To all Brothers, we send greetings and best wishes. Remember, boys, the old slogan, "in union there is strength." The old cry rings out in the minds of our members here in Greenfield, "united we stand, divided we fall."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I wish you and your wonderful magazine all the success in the world.

"WEST."

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Let us bow our heads a moment in memory of Brother Charley Martin, of Ashtabula, Ohio, who was called to rest suddenly on April 18. This was a severe shock to Financial Secretary Frank and myself, as we had paid a visit to Brother Martin on the evening of the seventeenth, and he was his usual cheerful self, planning a special meeting at Ashtabula. He will be missed by every member of this local union.

We are glad to welcome into our midst J. H. Evans, general chairman of electrical workers on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton R. R., also Clarence E. Lindell, Lenard A. Matthews and Stanley Stowick, employed on the Nickel Plate at Stoney Island. We have been conducting an organizing campaign, using the old, simple and satisfactory method of looking up the no-bills and signing them up, and find that this system sure brings them in. The C. U. T. linemen are 100 per cent organized, likewise the N. Y. C. roadgang, coach yard, Linndale engine house, Baltimore and Ohio shops, and the other points are rapidly lining up.

We railroad men living in the Twenty-first Congressional District are very much interested in seeing Congressman Robert "Bob" Crosser re-elected for another term. Bob is the railroad man's friend, and we must have him back. He is being opposed at the primaries by Frank J. Svoboda, who runs a non-union publishing company in Cleveland, Ohio. Here is your chance to protect the union label by defeating this unfriendly candidate and re-electing Bob Crosser. Let's go.

We are hearing a great deal of slush about coddling the working man, boondoggling, protecting the Constitution and other campaign fluff. We still remember the dark days when Herbie went out of office. Banks closed and the life savings of working men lost, other working men walking the streets starving, and no plans made to feed them or shelter them. The G. O. P. had the nation under their control from March, 1921, to March 1932, and some of their accomplishments during that period would better remain buried. The present administration has given him the right to organize and better his condition by organized effort, has taken the jobless boy off the street corner and put him in the CCC camp, and business is definitely on the upgrade. All said working man has to do is to use his noodle when he votes, and vote for the men who will continue to remember that he is the man who fought to free the country, made the Constitution possible, and see that it is made the liberal document it was intended to be. Vote at the primaries and vote right.

BILL BLAKE.



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1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

At our regular meeting, February 24, we had an enjoyable time, our president, Charles Barrett, was present and able to carry on in his usual efficient manner, although not quite recovered from his recent accident.

Vice President Ingles was present and gave us a line on some matters of importance to trade unionism. He told us of the Ontario Hydro Electric company union and their pension plan; how it affected the men over 40 years of age, and the unfair method of representation proposed for the employers, while the engineers in charge were allowed special advisers to aid them in making agreements the usual one-sided union way. He also dealt with the financial set-up and its control of industry, stating he had found, while trying to arrange agreements in various parts of the country, that the management in almost every case was controlled to a very large extent by the bankers whose sole idea of industry seemed to be that wages and salaries be kept down to the lowest possible point.

He advised the members to try to understand the financial system, how it works and whether it is managed in the interests of the great mass of the people or for the benefit of the minority. He also showed a couple of reels of moving pictures describing his recent trip to Europe, taking us from the Statue of Liberty to Italy, France, Holland, England, Scotland and Ireland, and explained the pictures in a very interesting talk.

The members present thoroughly enjoyed the evening and, I am sure, wish to thank Brother Ingles for his interest and activity in the interest of our Brotherhood.

A. A. MILES.

Announces Summer Traveling Seminar

Students of social and economic problems who desire first-hand contact with actual living conditions in the TVA and on the plantations, will be given an opportunity through joining a traveling economic seminar sponsored by the Religion and Labor Foundation, July 6 to 29.

The seminar will include ministers, teachers, college students, labor leaders, and others. Any person deeply interested in problems of economic justice and occupying a place of public leadership is welcome to join.

The seminar will open at noon, July 6, with lunch in the Co-operative Cafeteria, 54 Irving Place, New York City. It will visit Philadelphia where the members will be introduced to the work of the American Friends Service committee and the emergency peace campaign. During an afternoon and evening in Baltimore the group will hear about significant forms of social action by clergymen and trade unionists in co-operation. Two days in Washington will be given to conferences with officials in Agriculture, Labor, and Resettlement; also with officers of the A. F. of L., and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

NOT ALLOWED TO SAIL UNDER FALSE COLORS

(Continued from page 202)

charter was granted and they were told that they should carry out their side of the bargain. Mr. Carey raised certain superficial excuses and sparred for time.

Executive Council's Action

At the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in Miami in January, definite action was taken by the council to remand this group of workers to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Carey virtually refused to act upon this order and though he carried on certain insincere negotiations with President Tracy, he did not at any time give evidence that he ever had intended to unite with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Carey is a young man, new in organization and glibly talks about unity of workers. He now finds himself at the head of an organization of about 8,000 members, when he could be functioning within a large organization of electrical workers, long established and a going concern. Mr. Tracy offered to incorporate Mr. Carey's group of workers as a unit in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, accept an official of their own choosing and put him on the staff of the International Office. President Tracy made every concession except the concession that this group should be completely independent. A full history of these relationships is told in this issue by William Beede, a radio member.

The question now comes, Who is financing Mr. Carey and his organization? He has a small organization and these workers had formerly complained about the so-called high dues of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Carey is planning to open up a national office in New York City and to put road men in the field and start an enterprising organization campaign. These road men must be paid, Mr. Carey and the general secretary must be paid. The rent must be paid and yet Mr. Carey does not shrink from these expenses though his members considered the dues of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers quite high. How can all this be done on 25 cents per capita?

Mr. Carey, the apostle of unity, has now become the stormy petrel of division.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 211)

complete it with a buckle of courage. Shoes made of a leather called persistence and a small hat fashioned from consistency will add much to the attractiveness of this outfit. It would be nice to have those who don this garment write a nice peppy letter for the JOURNAL next issue, and the reason for this request will be made known later.

Over in El Paso, Texas, there is a story in the making more thrilling than any you might find in story books, and I trust every woman and man connected with the electrical industry will read what has been written al-

ready and be sure to do all you can to assure a satisfactory ending to this story, and may it give us all greater courage to organize and use our strength collectively for the betterment of ourselves and fellow men. May this be an example of what organized effort can accomplish. Remember them in your prayers, and do not be afraid to write those brave, loyal men and women and tell them of your admiration for them in their splendid work and unwavering courage. I would so love to be there to help feed them and help carry those banners when their feet are tired.

The remainder of this article will settle the question in your minds as to who won in the election in this Jacksonville group and please remember that outside of the president these women are of the best. That is my personal opinion.

This is the copy handed in to the Labor Journal from our press secretary after last night's meeting:

"The regular meeting of the auxiliary to Local No. 177, I. B. E. W., was held Tuesday evening, April 21, and the election and installation of officers was held. Cora Valentine, our present president, who has filled the chair most successfully for a number of times, will again preside. Mrs. Mildred Courtney, a new and very active member, will fill the office of vice president. Mrs. Edna Wing will again fill the office of secretary; she carries on this work in a most pleasing and efficient manner. Mrs. C. O. Colston was re-elected treasurer; she is active and very trustworthy. The executive board members are Sisters Allen, Cox and Whitehouse. Sister L. L. Snyder was appointed chaplain and press secretary. The officers are very enthusiastic and the writer believes that they will prove themselves worthy of their obligation.

"The members showed a splendid spirit of co-operation, not one of them objecting to assuming the responsibility of an officer. Not in all the eight years of the auxiliary's existence has the year commenced with a better will and spirit of good fellowship as it has this time.

"The membership committee will soon begin to function and we are hoping to make our auxiliary 100 per cent before the next election of officers. The committee appointed to make plans for a benefit bunco party made a complete report, had their tickets ready and before they went home had many of them sold. This party will be held Friday night, May 1, in the Labor Temple, 21 North Ocean Street. It will begin at eight o'clock and last until—? Prizes will be given, and we do not hesitate to ask you to attend this party for we feel sure you will have a most pleasant time.

"After the meeting the members were given a most pleasant surprise. Our very nice secretary, Sister Edna Wing, served the most delicious cake and limeade, and maybe you think the gang wasn't appreciative.

"We had one vacant chair. Sister E. P. Massey is away visiting relatives and friends in the southern part of the state, and while we were having a nice, enjoyable time, there was not one who did not think of Sister Massey and wish for her cheerful presence in our midst. We trust that Sister Massey will have a most enjoyable visit and we are also hoping that she will have a great irresistible wave of homesickness.

"PRESS SECRETARY."

There is nothing else that would justify my taxing your spirit of tolerance, so will try to see you again soon.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

IN MEMORIAM

William Mutter, L. U. No. 9

Initiated July 11, 1935

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, William Mutter; and

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 9, Indianapolis, deeply mourn the loss of a true Brother and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother, William Mutter, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication.

DAN MANNING,
L. M. FEE,
Committee.

Walter B. Abell, L. U. No. 323

Initiated December 6, 1910

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his long suffering, our dearly beloved Brother, Walter B. Abell, who died April 13, 1936.

Whereas he was possessed of an unfailing wisdom and far-sightedness in the labor movement and worked untiringly to further its cause; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 323, extend to the widow of our late Brother Abell, our deepest sympathy in her bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, that a copy be spread on our minutes, that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

THEODORE J. REESE,
JAMES C. MURPHY,
FRANK J. KIRCHOFF,
Committee.

Charles A. Martin, L. U. No. 887

Initiated May 13, 1927

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 887, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Charles A. Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. W. BLAKE,
H. J. CRISWELL,
FRED JOHNSON,
J. W. CARR,
Committee.

Patrick O'Brien, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 6, 1920

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Patrick O'Brien; and

Whereas in the death of Brother O'Brien Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of Brother O'Brien in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
EMMETT GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Patrick F. Lynch, L. U. No. 7

Initiated February 24, 1901

Whereas the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst Brother Patrick F. Lynch, Local Union No. 7 wishes to pay respect to the passing of one of its most loyal members.

Brother Lynch was a charter member of Local Union No. 7 and during all those years was one of the most ardent advocates of unionism and faithful members of organized labor in this section, and was held in high esteem by all the members; and therefore be it

Resolved, That this local pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be sent to the family of Brother Patrick F. Lynch.

CHARLES E. AINLEY,
PERCY JONES,
CHARLES E. CAFFEY,
Committee.

Roy H. McConnel, L. U. No. 357

Initiated May 16, 1926, in L. U. No. 301

It is with sincere regrets we record the passing of our Brother, Roy H. McConnel, who had been with us but a short time in Local No. 357; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee express our sympathy to his sister, Edna McConnel, of Texas; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. D. ANDERSON,
Press Secretary.

E. B. Burchard, L. U. No. 569

Initiated May 26, 1903

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 569, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother E. B. Burchard, a true and loyal Brother; and

We, the members, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy sent to the Worker and a copy spread on the minutes of the local union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in respect to our late Brother for a period of 30 days.

C. F. IDDINGS,
C. J. BROWN,
J. I. McCULLOUGH,
M. L. RATCLIFF,
Committee.

Michael J. Sullivan, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 17, 1919

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Michael J. Sullivan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sullivan Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Sullivan and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
EMMETT GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Andrew Satterfield, L. U. No. 28

Initiated March 1, 1897

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Andrew Satterfield, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas Brother Satterfield was one of our oldest, most faithful, true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

Charles McTamney, L. U. No. 53

Initiated September 19, 1917

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Charles McTamney; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 53, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother Charles McTamney our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication.

JOE CLOUGHLEY,
THOMAS M. CASSIDY,
WILLIAM BURKERY,
Committee.

H. C. McClenehan, L. U. No. 418

Initiated January 1, 1900

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 418, I. B. E. W., record the death of our past-president, H. C. McClenehan, on April 3.

The passing of Brother McClenehan has left this union with a distinct sense of shock and a feeling of a loss that will not soon be healed.

To his bereaved loved ones we offer the sympathy of a sorrow shared. Knowing him as we have, we can in some measure appreciate the greater sorrow which is theirs.

In memory of our Brother, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes, published in our Journal, and a copy sent to the loved ones left behind.

A. E. BOLDYARD,
J. N. HOWE,
A. J. SHOUPE,
Committee.

J. Quigley, L. U. No. 817

Initiated February 28, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to call to his eternal reward our beloved Brother, J. Quigley; and

Whereas Brother Quigley, by his unfailing duty as a member and his steadfast interest in the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has inculcated into the minds and hearts of the membership of Local Union No. 817 the spirit of true fraternity; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Quigley, Local Union No. 817 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member, and his family a devoted husband and loving father; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 817, and a copy to be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 817, be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory and respect.

"God fulfills Himself in many ways. * * * He lived his life, and that which he has done, may God within Himself make pure."

H. S. LINDSLEY,
C. MAAG,
P. CALCAGNO,
Committee.

Walter C. Hyler, L. U. No. 677*Initiated February 5, 1929*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 677 record the death of Brother Walter C. Hyler, who passed away on March 1, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

RAMON OTTO,
Recording Secretary.

Henry Boken, L. U. No. 9*Initiated October 12, 1916*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Henry Boken; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Boken Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Boken and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
EMMETT GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

N. Grenier, L. U. No. 561*Initiated May 16, 1923*

Whereas L. U. No. 561 has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother N. Grenier, whose departure is mourned by members of the local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and express our sympathy to his family, and drape our charter for 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his family.

A. A. LEGER,
Recording Secretary.

N. Stubbiefeld, L. U. No. 561*Initiated April 7, 1931*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 561 mourn the death of our Brother, N. Stubbiefeld; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. A. LEGER,
Recording Secretary.

T. Z. Wilson, L. U. No. 213*Initiated April 7, 1924*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, T. Z. Wilson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory, by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 213.

H. W. JONES,
J. E. JONES,
F. PLANTEC,
Committee.

Richard S. Jones, L. U. No. 602*Initiated April 6, 1923*

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 602, I. B. E. W., have suffered the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Richard S. Jones, who departed from this life on April 19, 1936; and

Whereas the absence of his fellowship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 602 recognize its great loss in the passing of Brother Jones, and hereby expresses its appreciation of services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 602 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect to the memory of our departed Brother, Richard S. Jones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 602, and a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood for publication in the official Journal.

H. O. THOMPSON,
Financial Secretary.

George B. Labo, L. U. No. 569*Initiated May 31, 1935*

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, George B. Labo; and

Whereas Local Union No. 569, I. B. E. W., has lost a most loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local Union No. 569, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the wife and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 569, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the widow of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our late Brother, George B. Labo.

J. I. McCULLOUGH,
CHARLES F. IDdings,
CHARLES J. BROWN,
WILLIAM BRADNER SMITH,
Committee.

Roy C. Lenhart, L. U. No. 77*Initiated December 3, 1935*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Roy C. Lenhart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. E. MARTIN,
A. G. FISHER,
IRVING PATTEE,
Committee.

William Henry Beers, L. U. No. 133*Initiated June 1, 1912*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, William Henry Beers; and Whereas in the death of our late Brother, Local Union No. 133, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its charter members, a true and loyal member; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 133 recognize its great loss in the passing of Brother William Henry Beers, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his membership and ever-willing service to our Brotherhood; be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 133 tender its sincere condolences to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 133, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAMUEL E. LEE,
J. HEINIG,
R. MEADE HUNT,
Committee.

Herbert Humphrey, L. U. No. 499*Initiated April 30, 1934*

Whereas Local Union No. 499 has suffered the loss of one of its true and loyal members, Brother Herbert Humphrey; and

Whereas Local Union No. 499 wishes to extend its sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. A. McCARTY,
Secretary.

R. L. McConnell, L. U. No. 583*Initiated May 16, 1926*

It is with deepest regrets and heartfelt sympathy for his family that we, the members of Local Union No. 583, I. B. E. W., list the name of Brother McConnell among those whom God in Heaven has seen fit to call home to His fold; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of Local Union No. 583, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother, R. L. McConnell.

CLYDE LUNSFORD,
E. D. DAVIS,
J. H. JACOBY,
Committee.

Charles H. Shipman, L. U. No. 6*Initiated June 17, 1914*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Charles H. Shipman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6.

A. LUBIN,
E. G. JOHNSON,
G. E. MATTISON,
Committee.

M. L. Maderni, L. U. No. 583*Initiated February 7, 1930*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, M. L. Maderni; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Maderni, Local Union No. 583, of I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 583, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 583 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, M. L. Maderni.

CLYDE LUNSFORD,
E. D. DAVIS,
J. H. JACOBY,
Committee.

Emmet E. Sharkey, L. U. No. 1*Initiated April 26, 1929*

Whereas Local Union No. 1 has suffered the loss of one of its true and loyal members, Brother Emmet E. Sharkey; and

Whereas Local Union No. 1 wishes to extend its sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

George T. Parker, L. U. No. 1

Initiated September 30, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George T. Parker, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

Thomas Wright, L. U. No. 1

Initiated November 9, 1923

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Thomas Wright; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Wright, Local No. 1, of I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

Morris E. McDonald, L. U. No. 554

Initiated September 23, 1935

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 554, I. B. E. W., have suffered the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Morris E. McDonald, who departed from this life on April 15, 1936; and

Whereas the absence of his fellowship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HAROLD VAN ALLEN,
JOSEPH FINCH,
HARRY MILLEN,
Committee.

Ralph W. Parsons, International Office

Initiated July 6, 1925, in L. U. No. 259

It is with sorrow and regret we, the members of Local No. 259, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and worthy withdrawal member, Ralph W. Parsons, following a lingering illness.

Resolved, That we as a union, in brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

P. J. DEAN,
ROY W. CANNEY,
Committee.

George H. Lackay, L. U. No. 358

Initiated October 14, 1927

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 358, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, George H. Lackay; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes.

ROBERT H. BECK,
Secretary.

James Neely, L. U. No. 3

Initiated October 5, 1934

Whereas we, the members of the switchboard division of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have experienced our first death in our division through the death of our loyal and faithful Brother, James Neely, who departed from this life on April 11, 1936; and

Whereas his militant spirit and loyalty will live in our memories; therefore be it

Resolved, That the switchboard division of Local Union No. 3 stand in silent meditation as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and to our official Journal for publication.

SWITCHBOARD DIVISION,
Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W.

Clem C. Parish, L. U. No. 481

Initiated April 17, 1918

Clifford A. Hatch, L. U. No. 481

Initiated October 6, 1913

George M. Larrair, L. U. No. 481

Initiated March 22, 1911

Whereas Local Union No. 481 has suffered the loss of three of its true and loyal members in the past three months, Brothers Clem C. Parish, Clifford A. Hatch, and George M. Larrair;

Whereas Local Union No. 481 wishes to extend its sympathy to those who remain to mourn their passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent our International for publication in the Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN TOUMEX,
JOHN BERTRAM,
TED BRENNAN,
JOHN WOLFANGER,
CHARLES LUTZ,
Committee.

William Balsey, L. U. No. 245

Initiated July 15, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 245, I. B. E. W., records the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Balsey, to whose bereaved wife and family we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

MARION TUCKER,
RALPH LANDIS,
GEORGE GINDELLE,
Committee.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 210)

Strong support for the consumers label will result in extending it to other branches of the women's garment industry, such as hats, blouses, dresses; it may even result in the use of real union labels on women's clothes.

This industry has suffered from cut-throat competition by sweat shops where women and young girls, driven at their jobs by brutal foremen, can make only three, four or five dollars for a long week of work at the piecework rates. One investigation after another has showed the appalling conditions in sweatshops, yet if the unions succeeded in organizing the workers in these shops,

either the owner discharged them or picked up his shop bodily and moved it to another city. There was no way for the buyer of a garment to know whether it was made by a sweatshop or by a manufacturer who was trying to uphold standards.

Sometimes we think women do their clothes buying to suit the merchant. They let him sell them funny-looking hats, and when a change in fashion puts the clothes they have out of date, they accept the change with pathetic eagerness. The stores advertise, "This is the new color that everybody will be wearing," and very soon everybody is wearing it. Actually, we don't have to please the merchant. He makes his living by pleasing us, and if we will speak up and ask for what we want, instead of timidly taking what he offers, pretty soon he will be getting us what we want.

The Consumers Protection Label will be used by 90 per cent of the manufacturers of women's coats and suits, so you will have no trouble in finding it in the stores; and that means, too, it will be found on a full range of garments, from high priced down to low priced.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1, INCLUDING APRIL 30, 1936

L.U. No.	Name	Amount
892	L. T. Swan	\$1,000.00
83	J. K. Walker	300.00
28	B. Rainger	1,000.00
104	M. Donlon	1,000.00
134	W. H. Walters	1,000.00
I. O. A. W. Huck		1,000.00
9	Patrick O'Brien	1,000.00
3	John Zimmerman	1,000.00
I. O. Charles Zindel, Sr.		1,000.00
28	A. Satterfield	1,000.00
58	Joseph Krafteck	1,000.00
311	J. L. Taylor	1,000.00
1	G. Schumann	1,000.00
I. O. S. J. Thompson		1,000.00
52	Henry Lichel	1,000.00
I. O. R. W. Parsons		1,000.00
I. O. E. B. Burchard		1,000.00
52	H. D. Morris	1,000.00
134	C. F. Koren	1,000.00
900	W. J. Stewart	300.00
817	J. M. Quigley	1,000.00
3	D. Woodley	1,000.00
I. O. H. H. Hess		1,000.00
195	J. D. Wilson	1,000.00
3	James E. Howard	1,000.00
6	A. J. Soldate	1,000.00
323	W. B. Abell	1,000.00
408	James H. Wollaston	475.00
125	G. A. Odell	1,000.00
134	F. R. Macfarlane	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
602	R. S. Jones	1,000.00
3	James F. Neely	300.00
887	C. A. Martin	1,000.00
134	Phil Grabowski	1,000.00
I. O. Ira W. Hooton		1,000.00
481	George W. Larrair	1,000.00
18	E. E. Lamar	1,000.00
1	Thomas Wright	1,000.00
I. O. H. H. Somerville		1,000.00
134	O. Olsen	1,000.00
I. O. J. Oxley		1,000.00
245	W. M. Balsey	300.00
I. O. John N. McGauley		1,000.00
499	Bert Humphrey	150.00
213	Thomas Z. Wilson	1,000.00
586	R. A. Rivers	1,000.00

Total \$41,839.58

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL
proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**



A VOTE FOR SANE PRACTICAL UNIONISM

(Continued from page 203)

salvation. He argued that the amount of per capita tax could be diverted into the organization if set up as an independent element outside the A. F. of L.

A resolution setting forth conditions in the radio and allied trades and arguments for issuance of a national charter to radio workers was adopted for presentation to the A. F. of L. convention. This resolution was presented to the convention and referred to the resolutions committee, which recommended that it be referred to the executive council for future action and consideration, in which the convention concurred.

On December 27, a conference of the Radio and Allied Trades was held at Pittsburgh, at which delegates from the independent dual unions outside the A. F. of L. were seated as fraternal delegates, thus rescinding former action that no independent delegates be seated.

Weldon Cale, national secretary-treasurer of the Electrical Radio Workers' Union (independent), addressed the conference and stated that the A. F. of L. and independent unions have but a small percentage of the workers in the industry and that they had 6,000 to 10,000 in the metal group and about 16,000 in the radio group. Knowing the radio industry, I am at a loss to know where these 16,000 are organized.

Delegate Block, representing the Philco workers, reported that his local union had been withholding payment of per capita tax to the A. F. of L. since the convention, and would continue to do so. Carey stated that the per capita tax paid to A. F. of L. since the Philco union was organized was a waste of money.

C. I. O. on the Scene

John Brophy, for the Committee for Industrial Organization, addressed the conference on industrial unionism and craft unionism and stated the radio workers should decide what to do and act on their own responsibility. Vice President Phillip Murray of the United Mine Workers also addressed the radio conference along the lines followed by Brophy.

The conference adopted a resolution declaring "that the members of radio and allied trades will not affiliate or be a part of, or subdivision of any craft national or international union now in existence in the present set-up of the A. F. of L." Motions expressing resentment against the A. F. of L. and stating that under no conditions would a charter similar to those issued to the rubber workers and automobile workers be accepted, were adopted.

At the January meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., Carey argued for the issuance of a national charter. The council announced that it had decided unanimously that local unions in the radio industry be transferred to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and that the latter be requested to conduct an active campaign to organize the radio industry.

Following this the radio workers held a conference in Washington on February 10, 1936. The independent unions were seated as fraternal delegates with voice but no vote. John Brophy, Kitty Pollack, now working for the C. I. O., and Frank Palmer, former editor of Federated Press, now of

"People's Press," were also present at all sessions. Carey stated that he had conferred with President Tracy of the I. B. E. W., who had submitted terms of affiliation.

Proposals from I. B. E. W.

These proposals with attached copies of questions and answers were given to the delegates in mimeographed form. They presented an imposing document for study. Nevertheless, though they were only received by the delegates on Saturday morning, they were rejected without analysis by the delegates on the recommendation of Carey and on the ground that it had already been decided to set up our own national organization.

It was reported that late Friday further proposals had been submitted by the I. B. E. W., but that these were not available to the delegates because they had been mailed to Carey at Philadelphia.

In view of this confusion I moved that the president of the I. B. E. W. be invited to address the radio workers' conference and personally explain proposals and answer questions. After an hour's debate that motion was narrowly carried. When the conference reconvened in the afternoon it was moved to rescind the action and not allow President Tracy to speak. It was decided, as Tracy had already been invited, and had agreed to appear on Sunday afternoon, to allow the previous action to stand. Nevertheless, a motion to reject the proposals was made, and though I appealed to delay action until after hearing from President Tracy, it was carried.

President Tracy addressed the conference on Sunday. Regretting the hasty action of closing the door after he had been invited and not waiting for further proposals and explanations, he stated that the setting up of a new union would not end jurisdictional disputes but increase them, in view of the fact that the I. B. E. W. was the existing union in the field. His international, he stated, had taken a referendum vote for an amendment to their constitution in order to take in low-dues members.

Tracy's Overture Rebuffed

In closing, President Tracy requested that a committee of radio delegates be elected to further meet with him and work out proposals. I moved that such a committee be elected, but the motion was defeated. That the issue be decisively met I then moved "that the proposals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be accepted." I explained that this was not an issue of industrial unionism, but a sensible effort to merge temporarily chartered local unions into an established union already in the radio field, in that the I. B. E. W. has radio sound men, broadcasting and radio service men; that this was a decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L., reached after considerable study; that the proposals pledged full local autonomy, election of our local officers, etc.; that they guaranteed full industrial organization of all radio workers irrespective of classification; that we had the right to continue organizing skilled men, machinists, necessary craft men, into our locals and that no division of workers would take place; that locals coming in would pay no initiation fees and that per capita tax was almost similar to that now paid the A. F. of L.; that the I. B. E. W. had a craft form as well as a council form as well as an industrial form of organization, and that the proposals they submitted met all requirements of an industrial set-up.

This motion was also defeated and the door definitely closed on the proposals of the I. B. E. W.

An officer's report and recommendations was then read by Carey, setting forth reasons for refusal to affiliate with the I. B. E. W., criticizing the executive council of the A. F. of L. and recommending setting up of a new national union. He stated that this report was drawn up with the advice and help of the C. I. O.

It was decided to set up the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America and to take in all the independent unions, its jurisdiction to cover workers on radio and radio parts and employees engaged in manufacturing electrical or radio parts who also may manufacture other products. The new union will be outside the A. F. of L. but will apply for admittance at the next convention. It is to have the full support of the C. I. O.

A horde of individuals outside the union movement, with no knowledge of radio problems, now seek to guide the destinies of radio workers. The new union is led by men with no labor background, and stampeded by extravagant promises of support from the C. I. O.

My vote was cast for sane practical unionism against dual unionism; for amalgamation against splits; for the best interests of radio workers and the labor movement.

EMPLOYMENT ASPECTS OF FARM RESETTLEMENT

(Continued from page 194)

tion for hearing complaints of and negotiating with its employees will, the Resettlement Administration believes, prevent labor disputes on its projects.

Since the Resettlement Administration is doing all of its work on force account, it is itself in the direct relationship of employer to the workers on its projects. This means that it becomes directly responsible for working conditions on the projects, for safe working practices, and for the supervision of workmen's compensation. In every region (there are 12 regions for administrative purposes) there is maintained a safety inspector who travels from project to project, inspecting the working conditions and making certain that the workers on the projects are not exposed to unnecessary hazards. On every project there is at least one person trained in safety and first-aid work whose duty it is to be in constant contact with work on the project, in order to assure safe working conditions. When injuries to workers occur, the injured workers are entitled to employees' compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1934. Claims for compensation are handled through the Works Progress Administration and every effort is made to make prompt payment of such claims.

The Resettlement Administration is interested in the establishment of co-operatives. When its projects are completed, many of them will be turned over to co-operatives formed of the occupants of the projects. The Resettlement Administration is also authorized to make loans to already-established co-operatives. In making such loans, as well as in establishing co-operatives on its projects, the Resettlement Administration is attempting to establish standards of wages, hours, and other working conditions (including policies

on labor organization) which must be met by the co-operatives.

DOES STATE REGULATION REGULATE?

(Continued from page 193)

as they are and with our proxy system of voting, what can the average stockholder know of his company? As long as his dividends arrive regularly he does not exert himself unduly. By the time the dividends cease, the company is nearly bankrupt.

The New York public utility investigating committee suggests municipal ownership as one solution. To the state legislature it reports, "Your committee is of the opinion that there is in existence in the United States no more effective mode of regulation than that now in use in the state of New York, and the committee believes that where regulation is not successful in bringing about reasonable rates, then the community suffering from such unreasonable rates has no recourse other than a municipal plant or a so-called 'municipal yardstick.'"

Certainly something must be done to prevent the impairment of utility capital by unscrupulous managers who pursue a too liberal dividend policy. From 1925 to 1933 the Long Island Lighting Company paid out a total of \$10,875,000 to common stockholders, at rates ranging from 20 per cent to 70 per cent annually. Simultaneously its debt mounted continuously, until by November, 1935, its liability on notes payable equalled \$8,045,000, or four-fifths of the common dividend outlay.

Accompanying the utility investigating committee's report to the New York legislature is a list of 11 legislative recommendations for strengthening the regulative powers of the state Public Service Commission over utilities. Among the more important of these recommendations is an amendment of the public service law to require the filing with the commission of all written contracts or other arrangements between affiliated interests of public utility companies for the purchase of electricity or gas, such arrangements to be approved by the commission before becoming effective. Another suggested amendment would give the Public Service Commission broader powers to investigate utilities before permitting them to issue new securities.

Until only recently the commission has been greatly handicapped by not having sufficient funds or personnel with which to combat the excessive valuations claimed by the high-powered engineers, accountants and legal experts of the utilities during consumer rate investigations.

Furthermore, utilities welcomed rate cut litigation. By dragging the cases out through the courts they would be able to forestall a cut for years. They figured that by accepting a cut immediately they would lose a certain sum anyway. Why not spend at least that sum on court litigation in which they stood a chance of retaining existing rates in the end? The Long Island Lighting Company's rate case lasted five years and cost its customers just \$2,500,000 more than an immediate enforcement of the ultimate cut would have cost them.

Two years ago the Public Service Commission was granted an increased engineering and accounting staff, with a revolving fund at their disposal, for checking up on the claims of utilities in rate proceedings. The investigating committee now asks that the commission be granted two skilled trial lawyers and two hearing deputies in order

to expedite a speedier settlement of rate cases.

While the New York public utility investigation has met with a certain amount of criticism, it is well to note that it has also accomplished a great deal of good, by bringing many unsocial practices on the part of the utility companies to public attention. By exposing improper charges to operating expenses, in many cases it has brought about a subsequent transfer of those charges to the surplus account, so that the consumer is no longer burdened by them. It has caused the removal of a great many improper items from utility rate bases since it began its inquiry.

The committee has been largely responsible for a tremendous increase in consumer utility rate reductions throughout the state at the order of the Public Service Commission. From an average annual rate reduction amounting to about one and a half or two million dollars, such reductions soared to a total approaching \$15,000,000 of savings to consumers in the year 1935.

In addition to aiding in securing rate slashes for urban customers, the committee has promoted the extension of electric service at reasonable rates to rural communities. It has also done a great deal towards securing a simplification of the rate schedules according to which consumers pay for electric current.

The exposé of the evils of holding company organization during the utility investigation hearings has led to a praiseworthy tendency toward simplification of corporate structure. Since the beginning of the investigation the Associated Gas and Electric Company, heading what is probably the most complicated holding corporate network in the country, has eliminated 32 companies through mergers, consolidations, dissolutions and sales from its system. It has applications for dispensing with about seven other companies now pending before the New York Public Service Commission and the Federal Power Commission.

The Niagara Hudson Power system has disposed of 10 of its companies and has applications pending for the elimination of 10 others. The simplification of corporate structure may be considered a great step toward the removal of one of the chief sources of temptation toward utility practices which are inconsistent with the public interest.

VALUE OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP REVEALED

(Continued from page 196)

municipal plant of Seattle there is an item amortizing the cost, doing away with the capital cost, which will eventually wipe it out entirely.

The history of operations in Seattle is exceedingly interesting. Here is a bill showing just what it would cost in various cities on the coast in the vicinity of Seattle. Suppose we take a bill, as they did here, for 519 kilowatt hours used in one month, which would be a big consumption. Under the privately owned company in Aberdeen, Wash., that amount of electricity would cost the consumer \$32.40. It is Stone and Webster competing in Seattle, and not competing in the other places. In Wenatchee that energy would cost \$22.03. In Yakima it would cost \$19.03. In Walla Walla it would cost \$19.24. In Puyallup it would cost \$18.24. In Bellingham it would cost \$15.80. In Everett it would cost \$17.55. In Spokane it would cost \$16.34, and, in-

cidentally, Spokane has within its very limits one of the greatest water powers on earth, one that would turn every wheel and light every house in that city, at a rate that ought to be between 1 and 2 cents a kilowatt hour, but privately owned, and what do they pay there? It would cost, as I have said, \$16.34. What would it have cost in Seattle with a municipally owned plant? It would have cost \$8.98.

Mind you, the private plant in Seattle, the same one that is charging these rates in the other cities, is charging the same rate the municipal plant charges, proving that they can operate and make money at the rate the municipal plant is charging.

As showing the scientific management of the private company in Seattle, Stone and Webster and the municipal company—I want to call attention to this fact—that Stone and Webster have \$475 in stocks and bonds against every horsepower they own, while the municipal plant has only \$173 against each horsepower. In other words, after a while the municipal plant will be in a position where it will have no debt, it will all be paid and the private company there, as well as the private companies everywhere, like Tennyson's brook, will go on forever. They are always trying to increase capitalization, increase the issuance of bonds and stock, rather than to cut them out.

I have here the official report from Seattle, and I want to read an extract or two from it. This is for the year 1926.

"The revenue for the year, \$3,859,042.17, is 10.8 per cent in excess of that for 1925. The department's assets at the end of the year are \$35,492,767.96 and bonds outstanding \$22,305,000. During 1926, \$497,000 worth of bonds have been retired, including bonds maturing up to 1929. A total of \$1,422,000 worth of bonds have been retired before they were due."

That does not have any private initiative in it, but it seems to have some kind of initiative that is expertly working the people out of debt, reducing the charge for electricity, which will continue to be reduced as time goes on.

"The year 1926 continues the financial success of Seattle's municipal light plant, which has shown an unbroken record of increased earnings each year for 22 years. Although carrying the interest charges of nearly \$13,000,000 invested in the Skagit development, a large part of which is for preliminary work for the entire Skagit power project, the department earned \$349,760.87 surplus above all operating expenses, interest, and very liberal depreciation charges in 1926. * * *

At the end of 1926 the department served 11,000 ranges.

They are cooking by electricity in Seattle. They will cook everywhere in civilization by electricity, if we can get rates as cheap as they get them in Seattle. There were 3,406 ranges in the last year in that city.

A large number of down-town business blocks were also connected to the city's system in 1926, as were also two more street railway substations.

This report states:

"Every year since 1906 the plant has shown a surplus above all expenses, interest, and

depreciation charges, and its income has increased each year over the previous year at an average rate of increase since 1906 of 19.13 per cent. The total earnings of the plant in the 22 years of its life were \$32,781.-212.37. Of this amount \$12,661,183.57 has been returned to the system in extensions and betterments, being the net earnings above expenses and interest charges * * *

"Before the city plant was started in 1902, consumers were paying 20 cents per kilowatt-hour for current. When it became evident that the city was actually to build a municipal plant the private companies reduced rates to 12 cents per kilowatt-hour. In 1905 the city began taking contracts under rates for residence service, as follows:

"Eight and one-half cents for the first 20 kilowatt-hours.

"Seven and one-half cents for the second 20 kilowatt-hours.

"Six and one-half cents for the third 20 kilowatt-hours.

"Four and one-half cents for all over 60 kilowatt hours—

"Some weeks later the private corporations reduced their rates to—

"Ten cents for the first 20 kilowatt-hours.

"Nine cents for the second 20 kilowatt-hours.

"Eight cents for the third 20 kilowatt-hours.

"Five cents for all over 60 kilowatt-hours—with a 10 per cent discount for prompt payment, making the company's rate approximately one-half cent higher than the city rate. Early in 1911, when the municipal plant had grown to be a serious competitor, the company removed this differential and made its rates the same as the city rates.

"July 1, 1911, the municipal plant reduced its rate to 7 cents for the first 60 and 4 cents for all over 60 kilowatt-hours, and this reduction was met by the company in November of the same year. July 1, 1912, the city again reduced the rate to 6 cents for the first 60 kilowatt-hours and 4 cents for all over 60 kilowatt-hours, and reduced the minimum monthly bill, which had been \$1 to 50 cents. The company met the reduction one month later.

"April 1, 1915, the city established the rate: "Five and one-half cents for the first 45 kilowatt-hours.

"Two cents for all over 45 kilowatt-hours—with a monthly minimum of 50 cents, and the company reduced its rates to the same schedule. During the war and up to 1920 the rate for light and power was one of the very few exceptions to the general rise in prices during the war. Rates were raised in 1920 to—

"Six cents for the first 45 kilowatt-hours—

"Two and one-half cents for all over 45 kilowatt hours—with a monthly minimum of 75 cents.

"Effective since June 1, 1923, the present residence rates are:

"Five and one-half cents for the first 40 kilowatt-hours.

"Two cents for the next 200 kilowatt-hours.

"One cent for all over 240 kilowatt-hours.

"It is to be noted that every reduction in rates has been made by the municipal plant and followed by its competitor.

"The average residence rate in all cities of the United States of 200,000 population or more is 8 cents as compared to the average in Seattle for 1926 of 3.28 cents."

We must remember that it was not only the consumers of the municipal plant who got this benefit but all the consumers of Seattle, those who will stay with the private company, who are still patronizing it, are getting the benefit of the reduction that has been brought about by the establishment of the municipal plant.

During the last six years the use of electric ranges in Seattle has increased until it is apparent that electric cooking will soon be universal throughout the city. At the end of 1926 there were 11,127 ranges connected with the city light system, of which 3,406 were installed during 1926. Under the residence rate the electric range is placed on the same meter with the lights in the home, and the cost for electric cooking compares most favorably with that for cooking by gas, coal, or wood.

* * *

I have some more statistics here with regard to Seattle, which I shall not present. But I do want to say that it has always seemed to me queer that any resident of Seattle would think for a moment of not patronizing the city plant which has brought thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars of reduction to all the people of Seattle. It is queer to me why anybody in the city still refuses to patronize the city government, but continues to patronize the private company that used to charge them 20 cents per kilowatt-hour.

But it does not seem so queer when I see some of these grave and reverent Senators who, when anyone says that the government may do anything, are so incensed that they almost have hysterics. There is no doubt in my mind but what some people grieve every time they deposit a letter in the post office with a two-cent stamp on it (1928), that is to be carried across the continent, because nowhere from the beginning to the end of that service does any private corporation make any profit out of it. It is a government operation all the way through. It is an illustration, and electricity is another, where a monopoly is necessary to get good service. A monopoly like Stone and Webster had in Seattle before the establishment of the municipal plant, and which charged the people 20 cents per kilowatt-hour, only demonstrates what is the natural thing for any monopoly to do.

* * *

I think the rate in Cleveland by the municipal plant is 3 cents per kilowatt-hour, but I do not have the rate before me and am speaking from memory.

From the official report of that plant I find that the customers increased in number from 37,610 in 1924 to 39,360 in 1925, a gain of 1,750 for the year, not as good a showing, it seems to me, as the plant ought to be able to make. The municipal plant was operating with coal. Their coal during the year covered by this report cost them \$1.60 a ton, on which they had to pay \$1.83 freight per ton, so that the coal cost them delivered \$3.43.

The report says:

"The plant has more than paid its way and today the city has an equity in it of over \$2,000,000.

"Consistent with its original purposes it has rendered real service to the people of this city:

"1. It has saved the community at least \$20,000,000 by reason of its low light and power rates to its own customers; and

"2. Through the reduction of rates by the private company, which has consistently followed since the municipal plant started operation.

"3. As a result of its existence Cleveland enjoys the lowest domestic light rates in the United States, both through the municipal plant and the private company; and

"4. In addition, especially low street-lighting rates."

* * *

Another illustration in the United States of the cheapening of rates by municipal

competition is given us by the city of Los Angeles. Here are the rates now charged in Los Angeles:

"For the first 100 kilowatts, 5.6 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"For the next 150 kilowatt-hours, 5.3 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"For the next 250 kilowatt-hours, 4.8 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"For the next 500 kilowatt-hours, 4.1 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"For the next 1,000 kilowatt-hours, 3.2 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"For the next 1,000 kilowatts, 2.4 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"For all in excess of 3,000 kilowatts, 2 cents per kilowatt-hour."

Then, here are the power rates that the city gives, I think very low and perhaps lower in proportion than the domestic rates:

"For 6,000 kilowatts consumed in any one month, 1.77 cents per kilowatt-hour. Then it goes down to 1.48, 1.37 and on down until it gets down to 0.87 cents per kilowatt-hour."

It is, then, because of this cheap power rate particularly that Los Angeles got some of its industries. Some of its most important industries have been located there because of the inducement that was given to them in the way of cheap power from the municipal plant in Los Angeles. As I remember it now, when Los Angeles started to put in the municipal plant such industries were paying to the private company 10 cents per kilowatt-hour. They have been reducing that rate until they are operating now, because of the competition they had, at the same rate the municipal plant charges.

Remember, Senators, that the municipal electric plant in Los Angeles has no cheap power. It is water power, it is true; but they have to go 250 miles from the city to get the water, and it costs them many millions of dollars to get the water into the city. The municipal light plant in Los Angeles compelled the privately owned plant to reduce its rates, and they have been continually reduced until they reached the point I have just stated, with regard to both power and domestic rates.

I want to call the attention of the Senate in this connection to a letter from Mr. Scattergood, the chief electric engineer of Los Angeles, quite a noted engineer, and one of great reputation as I remember it. He touches on points I have often mentioned in the Senate, but he does it so much better than I have been able to do it that I want to read what he said, as follows:

"The question is not one of complete public ownership or complete private ownership of electric utilities throughout our country. The question is, as you well put it, one of preventing private monopoly of our national resources having to do with power supply. This is vital to our prosperity and national strength as affected by our ability to compete in the world markets by the sale of the products of our industries whether agricultural or manufacturing."

I wish those words could sink deep into the hearts of every legislator, whether he be a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives or of a state legislature. Whether we get cheap or expensive electricity has a great deal to do with "our ability to compete in the markets of the world by the sale of the products of our industries, whether agricultural or manufacturing."

There is an absolute necessity for the establishment and maintenance of examples of public ownership on a large scale in order that public regulation of privately owned

utilities may be economical and effective, and furthermore in order to avoid the evil consequences of complete private monopoly in our political life, aside from its effect on the cost of electric power and, in turn, on the cost of the products of our industries.

HOW DOES MR. AMERICAN SPEND HIS DOLLAR

(Continued from page 201)

Columbia. * * * Almost nine-tenths of the homes without such equipment are occupied by tenant families. * * * Almost 97 per cent of the families in homes without tub or shower installations have income of less than \$1,000 * * * the majority of families without bathtubs or showers—more than 80 per cent—are tenants of other than the white race."

Who Buys Refrigeration?

More than 65 per cent of families in Columbia having yearly incomes of more than \$3,000 have mechanical refrigeration—practically all homes with this equipment are occupied by white families, and more than 50 per cent of them home owners. Tenants in Columbia outnumber home owners nearly three times but only 12 per cent of all tenants had mechanical refrigeration, while 35 per cent of all home owners had it. " * * * there are distributed among the same people in this city almost two and one-half times as many automobiles as electric refrigerators." Even the colored tenants, who had no mechanical refrigerators among their entire group, had automobiles, in fact, they had 5.4 per cent of the number of automobiles distributed among all classes.

The strong line of demarcation drawn by low income and tenantry was shown in every city examined. In Trenton, N. J., more than 40 per cent of the tenant families have only heating stoves to combat the cold northern winter, while of the home owners only 19 per cent do not have central heating plants of some kind. In the same city, only 6.7 per cent of home owners have no bathtubs, but 20.4 per cent of tenant families lacked this convenience. Electric refrigeration had not made much headway in this city. Only 11.5 per cent of home owners had it; 6.7 per cent of tenants. Tenant families were more likely to have automobiles than refrigerators; 24.1 per cent had cars while of home owners 34.1 per cent had them.

Even in the same income class the home owner shows advantages over the tenant. No matter how low his income, he had more home conveniences than the tenant did. In Trenton, of the class having incomes between \$1,500 and \$1,999, approximately 60 per cent were home owners, 40 per cent tenants. Yet of those reporting they had no bathtubs, 77 per cent were tenants. Every home convenience showed a larger percentage among the home owners than among the tenants.

In general it is true that a lower level of income prevails among tenants than among home owners; in other words the family must have a higher level of income to qualify for home ownership although there were found to be some home owners even on the lowest income levels.

All through the survey in every city the connection between home ownership and income was brought out. In the high income levels, from \$5,000 up, there was hardly a family that did not own its home, which would of course be equipped with a full quota of modern conveniences, including one or more bathrooms.

And all through the survey are evidences of the miserable living conditions that are forced on the poor because they are poor; the lack of decent sanitation safe lighting, adequate heating, economical refrigeration. That some of this lack of comfort represents the profits of landlords is indicated by the better housing conditions enjoyed by home owners as contrasted with tenants. But as the income lowers, the possibility of home ownership diminishes at a rapid rate.

Instead of market possibilities for manufacturers of home conveniences, what the survey really shows, is that there is a class in America that will never have decent housing or modern conveniences of *any kind* as long as private initiative is responsible for providing rented quarters for the low income groups; but that they do want these conveniences and will sacrifice to pay the cost of them if they can have them installed in their own homes.

It shows also the existence of a large class which while counted as residents of a city are virtually footloose so far as property ties are concerned. Their possessions are so few that they can be loaded in the old car and moved on to the next resting place, or abandoned in emergency. It is a class that has no homes, no stability, no economic security, no roots in any soil.

APPRAISING SYSTEM UNDER WHICH WE LIVE

(Continued from page 200)

natural resource socially useful. Individuals organize to exploit it for private profit. Free markets, "free" labor, and *laissez faire* produce their inevitable results. Sooner or later competing groups of corporations and individuals combine to become dominant in the industry. Then the industry comes to work closely with certain banks until finance capital has a powerful if not controlling hand in the enterprise.

Following the changes in our industrial and economic life have come changes in our legal traditions. Under the feudal system all property was considered a trusteeship from God. Adam Smith believed that "the right every man has in his own labor" was "the original foundation of all other property." Hence, if each man is allowed to labor freely with no interference from the state or other body, the economic affairs of society will largely take care of themselves with great benefit to all. This is the famous *laissez faire* doctrine which was destined to be used as an argument in favor of giant trusts, high tariffs, and public-utility monopolies.

Today property is represented by the gigantic collectivism of business. An amendment was added to the Constitution to protect individual black men from

slavery; then corporations were adjudged persons and social legislation was declared illegal. The United States Supreme Court, by the use of such phrases as "freedom of contract" made illegal such state laws as those regulating loaves of bread, prohibiting the use of shoddy goods, and fixing the fees of employment agencies. Locke assailed the divine right of kings and penned words which have been used to enthrone property.

Only recently Herbert Hoover said he "would give his life tomorrow" if he could save "rugged individualism" and capitalism. Nevertheless, in spite of his efforts capitalism went from crisis to crisis until almost every bank in the country was closed. It is still suffering today. Capitalism is not extremely old, but apparently has had a serious paralytic stroke. The patient will probably recover and may regain what appears to be perfect health, but no one can tell when the next stroke may come, and the next one will be infinitely more dangerous than the first. The diseases of capitalism are no longer the diseases of youth, from which one recovers completely; they are rather the functional and organic disturbances of middle age, which can never be entirely eliminated as long as the patient lives.

The evils of any system may be considered one by one but that does not necessarily afford a true picture of basic underlying defect. The separate and isolated parts of a picture puzzle can be examined with great care and in detail but the total picture may remain a mystery until the parts are fitted together into one interrelated whole. In much the same way it is necessary to piece together each of the flaws of modern society into the inherent weaknesses of the social and economic order. Any reader who has thoughtfully read this book will recognize that capitalism is a dynamic changing institution with positive and negative aspects which are constantly in flux. Can these evils be eliminated by minor individual reforms or must the system itself be changed?

If one fits together the various complex influences of capitalism on culture, as is done in this book, a clear pattern of fundamental structural defect stands revealed. For whether one examines its rise or its various processes and products there are seams of weakness which are inherent in the system as a whole. It is true that any one of the evils sketched may be modified or eliminated. Considering the social order in its entirety, however, it is shown that evils cannot be eliminated as long as the profit-making exploitative heart of the system continues. It is easy to kill mosquitoes one by one, but for each one killed there are a thousand to take its place as long as the swamp, their breeding ground, remains. It is the same with the evils of capitalism.



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FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY OF AIR-CONDITIONING

(Continued from page 198)

as you are outdoors, you bundle up and do not "feel the cold." But indoors you are "chilly." You sit down and shiver. You feel the radiator. It is piping hot. The thermometer in the room registers 70 degrees Fahrenheit. You return to your chair and feel that you are in a draft. You move your chair. The chills follow you about. You look at the thermometer and the temperature has risen to 75. The truth is that you are drying out so fast that you feel as though you were in a draft. The dry air of the room is sucking moisture from you at such a rate that the surface of your body is actually colder than the temperature of the room.

The air is something like a sponge. It will take up moisture from any object available which contains water. Just as the amount of water a sponge will hold is determined by the amount of squeezing to which it is subjected, the amount of water a given quantity of air will hold is determined by the temperature. The air entering from outdoors at a low temperature contains but a fraction of the moisture that it can hold after being heated. Therefore, when the clutch of cold is relaxed, the air absorbs moisture from the furniture, the plants within the room, and the human occupants.

Health Factor Included

Fortunately, the very characteristic that makes dry air so unpleasant for human occupants makes it possible to supply the proper amount of moisture. Long study has shown that the most comfortable temperature and humidity for human beings is a relative humidity of about 40 per cent and a temperature of 70 to 72 degrees. We usually find that in raising the temperature of outside winter air to 70 without artificial humidification, the relative humidity is around 16 to 18 per cent or, in other terms, the air is drier than that of the Sahara Desert. No wonder that colds and pulmonary diseases are at their peak during winter months when these arid rooms are drawing moisture at a great rate from the mucous membranes of nose, throat and lungs.

One of the ways to supply the necessary moisture to the air is to eject a spray of water at proper temperature into the air. Another is to bring the air in close contact with a comparatively large area of water. The greed of air for water will make it take just the proper quantity. Of course, the apparatus to do this is not as simple as it sounds. Many years of experimentation went into the development of control apparatus that maintains the water spray at the desirable temperature and volume.

Air-conditioning during the winter season is mainly a matter of controlling the heat from the heating plant and supplying the necessary amount of humidity. During the warm summer season we must employ refrigeration for cooling the air, and again introduce the necessary amount of moisture. Some cooling units are simply variations of the conventional kitchen electric refrigerator. Others rely on the cooling effect of a water spray which works well where there is an ample supply of cold water at low cost, but which is not feasible where there is a metering of water or where the water is not a good deal colder than the air. In some of the large installations a cooling unit uses steam to cool

the air, which sounds paradoxical but really works well.

No matter what method of cooling is employed, there again enters the matter of humidity. Only in the case of cooled air the humidity is too high instead of being too low as was the case with heated air. If you will but step into a cellar on a warm day, you will find that it is measurably cooler than the rest of the house. But it is damp. In this case the warm air entering the cellar has contained more moisture than is desirable at the lower temperature. The same condition holds true in the case of artificially cooled air which is not dehumidified. The temperature is lower. The moisture content is the same. Therefore, the relative humidity is higher and in most cases excessive. To remove the moisture from the cooled air we again spray it with cold water at the proper temperature and the excess water is condensed out. Again it is not as simple as it sounds for exact control devices have had to be developed to make sure that the spray is at the proper temperature.

Having created the correct air for comfort, with just the right temperature and humidity content, the next step is to distribute that air throughout a room, hall or building. Here we have the same choice as in the case of electric motor drive: we can have *individual*, self-contained units for use in small offices or rooms, or large *central* units supplying many scattered requirements. The individual self-contained units may be designed for warm weather only, in which case they incorporate a refrigerating means as well as a humidifier.

If a steam coil or other heating provision is added, the unit takes care of cold weather requirements. A remarkable simple unit which has met with considerable favor where cost is a prime factor, makes use of a huge cake of ice resting on deep fins. As the ice melts, it cools the air and supplies the necessary degree of humidity. Of course a blower or fan is necessary to circulate the air.

In the case of the central unit, air ducts are required to circulate artificial climate. The idea is really an elaboration of the old hot-air furnace. In the central unit the air is heated or cooled for the season, properly humidified, and then blown through the ducts by a suitable electric blower. The modern central air-conditioning plant also provides for return ducts, which were usually neglected in the old hot-air systems, so that the air is kept moving.

There is one more thing that the modern air-conditioning equipment achieves, and that is the supplying of clean air. Dirt, dust, pollen and other foreign matter are screened out. The circulated air must pass through spun glass or other screens, as well as streams of water, and is therefore screened and washed perfectly clean. Not only is this clean air better for the health, but it may be essential in certain delicate work such as fine painting, delicate assemblies and other tasks.

It is estimated that the annual business in this field alone will be over \$250,000,000! What this means to the electrical worker is difficult to overestimate. It promises much work.

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3	CJ, 1085-1169	64	590706 590717	131	775113 775135	237	16805 16805	349	919128 919235
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3	EH, 245-246	65	3651 3656	135	757624 757643	238	3009 3009	351	197990 198000
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444	340924	340944	591	35159	35164	708	500840	500862
445	270522	270524	591	751686	751708	709	89331	89334
445	241157	241166	593	624848	624871	710	487654	487664
446	5724	5732	594	750132	750144	711	5305	5309
449	856544	856563	595	46139	46193	711	994709	994755
453	480029	480045	595	69320	69487	712	583716	583741
453	759759	759816	595	474401	474415	714	784201	784209
456	513510	513577	596	258751	258755	716	26608	26616
457	759883	759886	596	440866	440878	716	290127	290155
458	860416	860447	597	779764	779793	716	997711	997920
459	57081	57229	599	498256	498272	717	452403	452405
459	234085		600	930729	930739	717	670200	670257
460	753944	753947	601	61518		719	554168	554211
461	835679	835709	601	755310	755335	722	550087	550091
465	55542	55548	602	20874		723	834631	834750
465	796381	796475	602	518552	518578	723	988501	988514
466	62211	62228	604	261013		724	274164	274201
466	894851	894930	604	941334	941381	724	496895	496915
467	159047		610	264518	264520	724	667355	667458
467	480474	480482	610	442843	442900	725	171032	171038
468	666481	666484	610	906911	906957	725	232313	232340
470	250295	250300	613	49501	49607	726	170402	
471	765221	765257	613	453940	453951	726	777639	777643
474	5783	5784	613	931220	931500	728	771638	771647
474	669699	669750	613	237381		729	622749	622752
474	790501	790515	615	19801	19812	730	275004	
477	996047	996060	617	50411	50423	730	491054	491080
479	225185		618	858291	858345	732	63001	63014
479	783973	783995	619	482245	482450	732	515676	515700
480	248894	248909	622	584776	584783	734	67501	67629
481	169338	169357	623	729240	729254	734	82921	
481	963229	963422	625	259956	260019	734	891739	891750
482	498975	498979	629	54614		735	760536	760543
483	23782	23802	629	257165	257198	736	257852	257854
483	807465	807596	630	760283	760314	736	967393	967405
488	451899	451927	631	514383	514409	743	491372	491393
488	549687	549733	632	509301	509320	748	241797	241804
497	510223	51025	633	762149	762183	748	505766	505800
497	204710	204718	634	254282	254283	748	788701	788773
500	42131	42236	634	958730	958740	749	751312	751328
501	94916	94943	636	918092	918124	755	788401	788414
501	566696	567016	637	767462	767483	757	752290	752307
501	885557	885750	639	294310	294316	758	855324	855388
501	46501	46577	639	787810	787821	760	879557	879628
502	53477		640	33459	33460	761	277095	277102
502	885581	885592	640	621537	621562	761	494209	494257
504	814097	814104	642	769262	769274	762	772561	772578
507	506432	506435	643	523853	523868	763	7551	7592
508	421840	421863	644	9310	9327	764	502348	502367
509	669479	669481	644	227269	227273	770	723385	723425
510	35354	35358	646	756997	757005	772	756342	756354
515	631943	631958	647	972118	972123	774	766443	766491
517	46808	46809	648	14442	14443	775	484731	484750
517	519152	519162	648	420781	420790	777	242646	242656
520	152566	152574	648	917416	917466	779	249593	249600
520	962345	962390	649	226104	226109	780	295801	295836
521	234373	234374	649	836686	836740	780	789301	789317
521	904705	904751	653	778912	778933	782	930206	930212
522	772845	772912	656	515231	515250	783	775543	775551
525	972862	972900	657	257264	257265	784	468531	468556
525	794701	794716	657	962292	962295	785	11144	11172
526	945489	945856	658	193973	193974	B-785 App. 241202		
527	46523	46525	658	750369	750378	B-785 Mem. 241251	241282	
527	781814	781850	660	8535	8536	787	964435	964446
528	845753	845838	660	192849		790	752607	752626
530	585811	585819	660	513147	513163	792	755772	755780
533	963537	963539	661	240562	240573	794	398909	398912
536	905610	905616	B-663 Mem. 38298	38461		794	85739	85870
537	251598	251610	B-663 App. 38251	38255		794	175708	
538	19268	19288	B-663 App. 240595	240600		796	174674	174681
539	497541	497552	663	186167	186173	796	786613	786628
540	251307	251330	663	589776	589790	798	595736	595752
545	496133	496156	663	832885	832949	800	168343	
548	621283	621286	664	674685	674709	800	758621	758653
549	11845	11848	665	282678	282713	801	905338	905358
549	50344	50389	665	577459		802	237171	237178
551	66584	66588	666	65280	65284	805	174344	174345
552	95968	95981	666	937745	937812	805	786384	786411
553	227032	227040	666	439751	439753	807	523733	523754
554	278461	278471	668	481703	481720	809	485539	485547
554	931664	931821	669	89702		811	774011	774017
555	561204	561215	669	242038	242044	813	240493	
556	481150	481178	670	776752	776760	813	930571	930579
558	71379	71628	671	494931	494973	B-814	175201	175202
558	95387	95406	673	663633	663644	814	8506	
559	706656	706672	674	243107	243130	817	57817	57866
561	903681	903818	674	262426	262445	817	58501	58813
562	511570	511575	675	178197	178302	817	128100	128125
564	27023	27025	676	83383	83393	818	20101	20104
564	741105	741119	677	873898	873920	818	177601	177621
565	225256	225277	678	242061	242066	819	512190	512201
567	935319	935372	678	515923	515963	820	144866	144870
568	370988	371033	679	955581	955586	824	237805	237812
569	21792	21794	680	957138	957143	831	18001	18076
569	23595	23597	682	292804	292805	831	165120	165124
569	995395	995550	682	771036	771051	831	520790	520800
570	496670	496685	683	715093	715182	833	492768	492777
571	950473	950475	684	500278	500289	835	226060	226064
574	28317	28318	685	634059	634074	836	229596	229600
574	824091	824180	686	429237	429249	837	11417	11432
575	491142	491163	688	25222	25227	B-837	241551-554	Original
577	57343	57344	688	890834	890845	B-837	241537	241581
577	484426	484437	693	503185	503196	838	208371	
580	774824	774860	694	673941	673985	838	761510	761537
581	924131	924240	695	816242	816259	840	971584	971592
582	254948	254964	697	51342	51343	841	516371	516381
583	4528	4549	697	574597	574650	842	625117	625122
585	246620		697	991655	991736	844	9617	9643
585	861257	861330	698	233347	233368	846	276246	
586	770132	770157	701	960151	960180	846	492501	492526
588	60004	60036	702	90751	90759	848	660971	660986
589	60751	60915	702	785566	785661	850	746467	746472
589	243419	243425	702	977818	978000	851	931089	931091
590	21001	21005	704	160211	160256	852	278613	278614
590	950997	951000	707	768082	768105	852	505142	505168
591	35159	35164	708	500840	500862	854	884434	884453
591	751686	751708	709	89331	89334	855	247491	247496
593	624848	624871	710	487654	487664	855	522175	522192
594	750132	750144	711	5305	5309	856	161707	
595	46139	46193	711	994709	994755	856	468950	
595	69320	69487	712	583716	583741	856	498578	498594
595	474401	474415	714	784201	784209	857	511355	511366
596	258751	258755	716	26608	26616	859	295201	295238
596	440866	440878	716	290127	290155	859	789001	789026
597	779764	779793	716	997711	997920	861	778266	778283
599	498256	498272						

**PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING RECEIVED**

L. U.	NUMBERS
26	75769-770.
46	569926, 971315.
53	820181-190.

L. U.	NUMBERS
83	39976.
120	319314-324.
135	757549-552.
211	565681-690.
236	938006.
304	249256, 258.

L. U.	NUMBERS
409	758351-360.
434	745556.
445	270520, 241152-155.
508	235651-660 Tripl- cate.
520	152565, 569-570.

L. U.	NUMBERS
569	21790.
760	879555.
852	278611.
B-1008	37598.
1141	822368.

BLANK

L. U.	NUMBERS
164	267262-270.
211	660585-590.
567	935319-320.
581	924238-240.

**TUBES LIKELY TO ENTER
INTERIOR LIGHTING**

(Continued from page 204)

would lighten the task for each. Some of our local unions are operating classes for their own members—others are co-operating with their employers in the operation of classes using equipment provided by the contractor.

It is, of course, likely that the manufacturers of the present popular light units will make every effort to meet the progress of tube lighting but there is no assurance of such accomplishment within a reasonable period. In the interim the earning opportunities of our members can be totally jeopardized if the local unions do not promptly make effort at prevention. Please be assured of the fullest co-operation possible from this office.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

D. W. TRACY,
International President.

**THERE'S SOMETHING NEW UNDER
THE SUN**

(Continued from page 195)

Progress or decadence of a people is determined by the manner in which it accepts and utilizes these gifts of Nature. Soils and waters may be so used as to remain permanent assets yielding a perpetual income. On the other hand they may be destroyed as sources of income; may even be so used as to make them essentially self-destructive. A people must choose.

It is with these things that this report is concerned: The balance of forces which through centuries has been patiently and painstakingly developed; the things that man has done which impair it and diminish the abundance it has created; the things which must be done—now, before it is too late—to recreate the heritage that each generation receives in trust for its successor.

Many of the things that must be done are little things—things each citizen can do and small communities can do—things little in themselves but vital, urgent, and far-reaching in combined results.

Therefore, the matters here discussed are not to be dismissed lightly, as the concern only of engineers, financiers and governments.

Every citizen must understand and play his part.

It is to all citizens to help them understand and act, individually and together, that this report is made.

**VAST ENTERTAINMENT PROJECT
UNDERWAY**

(Continued from page 197)

13. "Planned Utilization of Water Resources," Arthur Morgan, chairman, TVA, and Harrison G. Roby, Byllesby Eng. & Mgt. Corp.

14. "Utilization of Small Water Powers," Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief, Soil Con-

servation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

15. "Regional Integration of Electric and Gas Utility Facilities," Basil Manly, vice chairman, Federal Power Commission, and George N. Tidd, president, American Gas and Electric Co.

16. "Rationalization of Distribution of Electric Energy and Gas," J. D. Ross, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Norman R. Gibson, vice president, Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation.

17. "Rural Electrification," Dr. H. A. Morgan, director, TVA, and Hudson W. Reed, United Gas Improvement Co.

18. "National Power and Resources Policies," George Soule, New Republic, and Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board, Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation.

**FATHER RYAN POINTS WAY TO
BETTER ORDER**

(Continued from page 199)

ally organized society, we should rejoice over the fact that our conquest of nature, our technological skill and our mechanical inventions have enabled us so to improve and multiply the instruments of production that we need to devote only a relatively small amount of time and labor to their creation and replacement. After all, the production of material things, even of the things that produce more things, is not the loftiest of human occupations."

**DALLAS FAIR LIGHTS BURN
13,000,000 WATTS**

(Continued from page 207)

the buildings may be killed by pulling feeder switches. In general there are four classes of lighting service provided.

1. Regular—Interior lighting to be killed at closing time.

2. 24 hour—Interior lighting and power for work lights, utility spaces, etc., where service may be required at all hours.

3. Night—Decorative and outside lighting, required after night fall only.

4. Emergency—Such exit and other lighting as it is desirable or required to maintain from an emergency source in case of failure of regular distribution system.

For emergency lighting, batteries are provided with automatic throw-over switches designed to transfer the load to the battery source upon failure of the normal source and to transfer it back upon restoration of normal current supply.

The normal sources of power and lighting are transformer banks located in transformer vaults or yards at each building, supplying three-phase, four-wire 120/208 volts. In general, all feeders are four wire, three phase. Load

centers are tapped to one or more of the wires of their respective feeders. Power wiring is three phase, and branch lighting circuits are either two or three wire.

The electric control rooms are located adjacent to the transformer vaults or yards, and secondaries are brought into control room from transformers into a wiring trough extending around the walls of control room. Feeders to control switches are nipped down from wiring trough. Feeder switches are externally operated, Type A, fused quick make and quick break safety switches, mounted on the walls of control room. Where capacities are large, transformer secondaries into control room are made up of copper bus, carried on a supporting structure around the walls of control rooms. Feeders are connected to the buses by means of connecting lugs and then neatly racked and brought down to the feeder control switches, with conduit nipples between switches in the tiers. At the base of the tiers of switches a wiring trough is provided into which the feeders are nipped down from the lowest switches of the tiers.

Feeders to outside lighting are run to outside weatherproof load centers and thence distributed to weatherproof receptacles, into which outside lighting units are plugged. Where underground, non-metallic armored cable is used for conductors, and where leaving ground, concrete splice or connecting boxes are used. The circuit or outlet wires are spliced and soldered in the box and the splice then covered with melted ozite compound to incase all live surfaces by at least one inch. Any remaining space in the splice box is filled with earth.

Ventilating

Ventilating of Centennial Building will be accomplished by mechanical means. The ventilating plan adopted provided for large attic spaces over the entire interior areas of the buildings. These attic spaces constitute plenum chambers from which the air is exhausted by electrically driven ventilating fans. The attic spaces in turn secure "make-up" air from exhibit spaces and areas, through grilles located in the ceilings or wall of these spaces.

The basis of air calculations is a definite ratio of floor area to air quantity. The ratio used to date has been six cubic feet of air per square foot of floor space. In general, centrifugal fans are used for exhausting air, and are usually in units having 40,000 CFM capacity, requiring about 5 brake horse power. In some cases it has been possible to use disc type fans and in units having 16,200 CFM capacity each. The average cost of installation has been 13½ cents per square foot of floor area. The fan equipment in some buildings will exhaust and discharge some 28 tons of air per minute.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

In the spring the thoughts of a large percentage of wire-twisters apparently turn to writing poetry, to judge from our contributions this month, and the results are so darned good it is just a shame we can't get them all in one little page. Cutting out all further words of comment, we'll throw in as many of these efforts as the page will hold.

* * *

Spring

In the spring, does a wireman's fancy
Lightly turn to thoughts of love?
Or does it turn to autos classy
With roofs of solid steel above?

Knee action, rapid stride, gliding ride,
These terms have him all agog.
Prices, five fifteen and up, why be denied?
With thoughts like these he is in a fog.

His eyes light on his crate, old and worn,
The top needs patching, and pistons are
slapping,
Fenders bent, duco's chipped, upholstery
torn—
Toward the scrap pile it's rapidly slipping.

He ambles to a salesroom, just to take a look
Terms are easy, nothing down, six bits a
day.

With open mouth he grabs the hook,
And so fare thee well to two years' pay.

CORN COB WILLIE,
L. U. No. 8,
Toledo, O.

* * *

Vanishing Poles

The copper lines are falling,
The poles are getting bare,
To me it's just appalling
That no one seems to care.

In cities and open spaces
In solitude they lie,
And men with vacant faces
Unheeding pass them by.

The numbers keep on mounting
By the thousands every day,
But no one thinks of counting
Before they fade away.

To poets and to rhymers
The poles have no appeal,
But all the grunts and climbers
Will know just how I feel.

But what's the use of grumbling?
I'll never know, I fear,
How many lines are crumbling
In this country every year.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.,
Camp Apache, Box 1217,
Taft, California

* * *

Johnny was called upon in class to give a
sentence using the word gruesome. After
much hesitation he gave, "Grandpa stopped
shaving and his whiskers sure gruesome."
(grew some)

JOHN MORRALL,
L. U. No. 134.

A Safety Valve

Oh, to spring, with its game of "play ball!"
When we hear the umpire's echoing call;
When up to the plate strides the batter,
And to fans in the stands in baseball chatter.

The crowd in the stands and on the field
With suppressed excitement from which they
yield

On the instant the ball meets the bat,
To cheer on their feet from whence they sat.

Taxes to the fan with their mounting rate
Are not so impressive—such can wait.
"Oh, the taxes," he chirps in muffled tone;
"Hey, umpire! He's not out! That man got
home!"

The seventh inning, the traditional stretch,
For the home team the winning run to fetch;
Pipes a fan to another about the depression:
"What! Not workin'? Bo, use some discre-
tion!"

A picture in the paper of a previous game;
Of a heroic chap winning national fame.
Alongside in the news is another gent;
"Who is that guy, is that the President?"

Such is the attainment the fan may aspire,
In spring, when Mother Earth changes
attire;

Politics is through, elected incumbents for-
got,
To the fans in the bleachers Old Sol's red hot,

With a longing for the return of spring
And the joys of youthful lusts that bring
A whim to hear the vending cryers,
And to jeer at decisions of bum umpires.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Let There Be Light

"Let there be light!" was God's command,
And then he left the rest to man.
To improve on light that God had given
Some thought required magicians;
They only half way had it right—
They needed e-lec-tri-cians.

Let there be light, and he gave us the sun
And the rest was left for man to be done;
And though his task is part fulfilled,
'Tis highly gratifying
To know that darkness now is gone
And light is satisfying.

Six days He toiled, then rested one,
Then turned to men and gave the sun;
These men have made sun's brightest rays
On highways shine resplendent,
And in our homes they bring the gleam
With switches independent.

And though their task is scarce begun
I believe that God has said, "Well done!"
For acts like these for aid of all
Too numerous to mention
Are pleasing to the eye of Him
Who helped you make inventions.

H. L. GREEN,
L. U. No. 212,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Word War

Said Congressman Pot to the Senator, Kettle,
"I trust that I find you in excellent fettle,
For election year is the testing of mettle."
Now Pot, you should know
Held voters in tow
By the charm of his smile and his bow.

So Pot was but gracious, no pun he intended,
But Senator Kettle was deeply offended,
And loudly declared that their friendship was
ended;

For Kettle lacked grace,
And held his high place
With his size and his leonine face.

The battle that followed gave pause to the
nation,

It quivered and shook to its very foundation
And thrilling and chilling at each detonation
Of blasting debate
And bald billingsgate,
Invectives hurled burning with hate.

The campaign continued with acrid
contention,
New epithets minted and caustic invention;
The papers gave bandits but little attention;
Each side sought the break
For humanity's sake,
With civilization at stake.

At last we had come to the day of decision;
Election day's sun sinking slow from our
vision

Had left us a rose-colored grin of derision;
For, sheathing the claw,
In a brief without flaw,
Both principals called it a draw.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124,
Kansas City.

* * *

Plaint in Rondeau

Spring-cleaning time I view with dread.
For then my missus, with her head
In turban bound, and in old gown
Goes, in a way to speak, to town,
And peace and ease for me have fled.

With noise enough to wake the dead
Confusion o'er my home is spread.
No kidding, pals, it gets me down—
Spring-cleaning time.

And when by accident I tread
On newly varnished floor, I'm led
Forth by the ear and called a clown.
Ah! Many a glass of beer must drown
The mem'ry of the things she said
Spring-cleaning time.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Union Shop

We have set a pace for the lighting trade,
That the awkward* can't afford to ignore:
Contented workers, sufficiently paid,
Will bring a return of dividends galore!

ANE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

*The non-union shops.



“IF Americans love their liberty, if they hope to make the democratic experiment succeed, if they wish to avoid servitude in the future, it is imperative that the knowledge of the people begin as soon as possible to approximate the knowledge of the leaders; that the people come to know the problems which their leaders are attempting to solve sufficiently well to enable them to distinguish success from failure, to permit them to co-operate with a will rather than to yield obedience which must be blind and sullen because it is forced.”

—WILLIAM F. RUSSELL.

